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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 84, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1873.

I. Hereafter the Quartermaster's Department will furnish the authorized horse medicines and instruments for the mounted artillery as well as for other horses of the Army; and such medicines and instruments as are now on hand, in charge of the Ordnance Department, will be turned over to such officer or officers as the Quartermaster-General shall designate to receive them.

II. The horse medicines designated in the supply table published in General Orders No. 18 of 1871, from this office, as "Welchman's Mameluke Liniment," and "Welchman's Gamgee Powder," will hereafter be known and designated as "Welchman's Liniment," and "Welchman's Horse Powder."

G. O. No. 85, WASHINGTON, August 21, 1873.

Quartermasters at frontier posts are hereby authorized, on approval of the department commander, and in case competent enlisted men cannot be obtained, to employ, in addition to the post blacksmith, one citizen blacksmith for every fifteen teams in their possession.

It is hereby ordered that every expedition having a wagon train take with it a smith's bellows, a set of smith's tools, spare iron enough to make any ordinary repairs to such a train, and a man competent to use them, who should be, if possible, one of the enlisted men; but in case there is no competent farrier or smith among the enlisted men, then one of the civilian smiths at the post will accompany the expedition.

G. O. No. 86, WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1873.

The attention of the Secretary of War having been called to the fact that officers of the Army frequently request advertisements to be inserted in newspapers which it is evident will not reach the class of people to whose notice the advertisement is directed, it is hereby ordered that in all cases where an officer recommends the advertising of any official matter, he suggest only the name of such newspaper as from their location or circulation are apt to do the greatest service to the Department.

If an officer considers that the interest of the Government requires the publication of an advertisement in any locality where there is no official newspaper, or in any newspaper not on the official list, his request for authority to advertise should set forth that fact.

G. O. No. 88, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1873.

I. Every deserter shall forfeit all pay and allowances due at the time of desertion. The authorized stoppages and fines due at time of desertion shall be deducted from the arrears of pay, the balance passing to the credit of the fund for the Soldiers' Home. If the stoppages and fines are greater than the arrears of pay, the balance will be deducted from pay due after apprehension. The company commander will note said balance of stoppage on the first muster-rolls after the apprehension.

II. The above regulation is announced as an explanation of paragraph 1,358 of Army Regulations, rendered necessary by a want of uniformity in the execution of said paragraph by officers concerned.

G. O. No. 94, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1873.

I. There is doubtless some just ground for complaint in representations which have been made to the War Department in relation to the issue, cooking, and serving of soldiers' rations. Special regulations cannot be made to suit each separate locality and circumstance. Good judgment and personal care on the part of the company officers are relied on to prevent waste or embezzlement. The ration as a whole is more than ample for all latitudes. By due economy some part of it can be saved, and the product of sale converted to provide such articles of diet as the peculiar locality may demand. This is the purpose of the Company Fund. While in a very few instances the company cook may be competent to make wholesome bread, yet in the vast majority of cases throughout the Army the maintenance of a Post Bakery is necessary to prepare such bread as will befit camp diseases. The weight of flour allowed, united with potatoes and other ingredients, will make a certain per cent. more than the same weight of bread. In order to issue a proper quality of bread, the saving in flour is applied to a Post Fund. To abolish the Post Fund, and with it the Post Bakery and other objects to which it is applicable, may serve the purposes of a few isolated companies, but it is believed the comfort of the Army at large would be thereby seriously compromised.

II. The savings which may arise from an economical use of the ration must be appropriated exclusively, first, to the improvement of the soldiers' table fare, and next to his comfort in quarters. The Company Fund must be expended for the sole benefit of the enlisted men. It is the duty of a post commander to keep himself informed as to the internal management of companies of his command, and see that the men are not deprived of any part of their ration which they may need for consumption, for the purpose of creating a Company Fund, and

that when such fund is created it is expended for proper purposes.

III. Paragraph 1, General Orders No. 18, of March 18, 1866, is hereby modified by striking out the words "when it requires them for reissue." In making their requisitions for subsistence stores post commissioners will make a reasonable deduction to cover the amount of stores they will probably receive back by purchase from the troops.

IV. The loaf of bread for issue to the troops should never be made to weigh less than eighteen full ounces, or a multiple thereof when stale, in order that the soldier may have such an amount of bread as will give him, with the other parts of his ration, food enough to satisfy his appetite. If in certain latitudes more bread is needed than the allowance issued, it should be procured in the same manner as vegetables and other articles kept by the Subsistence Department for sale, by exchange for surplus parts of the ration, or by purchase from the Company Fund.

V. As an anti-scorbutic, vinegar is a most important part of the ration, and should be freely used at stations where fresh vegetables are not easily obtained.

G. O. No. 95, WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1873.

So much of paragraph 4 of "directions to officers making requisitions," on Ordnance Form No. 23, approved by the Secretary of War March 14, 1864, and published in General Orders No. 183, of March 31, 1864, from this office, as requires the personal approval of the general commanding department, etc., is modified so that hereafter the approval of a requisition by the commanding general may, in his absence, be made in his name by one of his staff officers.

G. O. No. 96, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

The following circular letter from the Treasury Department, addressed to all independent treasury officers and national bank depositories specially designated for the safe keeping, etc., of United States disbursing officers' moneys, is published for the information of disbursing officers of the War Department, in connection with General Orders No. 1, January 9, 1873, from this office:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1873.

SIR: Hereafter you will refuse payment on all United States disbursing officers' and agents' (except pension agents') checks drawn on your — since January 2, 1872, the date of Independent Treasury Circular No. 1, on which the object or purpose for which they were issued is not stated, as required by said circular. And whenever payment has been refused on any such check, you will forward a proper notification to this Department, in order that the expenses, if any, attending the refusal of such payment, may be collected from the delinquent disbursing officers and agents.

Very respectfully,

W. M. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending September 29, 1873.

Tuesday, September 28.

Discharged.—Private John Gibney, Company D, Twenty-third Infantry.

The following-named unassigned recruits General Mounted Service U. S. Army, now in confinement at St. Louis barracks, Missouri, are restored to duty without trial, upon condition that they make good the time lost and expenses incurred by desertion: William J. Duncan, enlisted April 15, 1873, deserted April 30, 1873; Arthur Foster, enlisted March 10, 1873, deserted April 4, 1873; William A. Nichols, enlisted March 10, 1873, deserted April 4, 1873; Samuel H. Vanseiver, enlisted January 11, 1873, deserted January 20, 1873.

Wednesday, September 24.

Discharged.—Private Isaac Scott, General Mounted Service U. S. Army; Sergeant Frederick M. Clark, General Service U. S. Army.

Transferred.—Private James B. McLaughlin, Company K, Fifth Cavalry, to Company C, Tenth Infantry; Private Samuel G. Gibbs, a deserter from Company C, Thirtieth Infantry, now in confinement at Sidney Barracks, Nebraska, to Company I, Fourteenth Infantry.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge 210 recruits to St. Paul, Minnesota, where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding general Department of Dakota for assignment to the Seventh Cavalry.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Captain John Rizha, Fourth Infantry.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Thursday, September 25, 1873.]

Friday, September 26.

Discharged.—Private William A. Hines, Company B, Fourteenth Infantry; Private Gaylord Bell, Company D, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Class Private John Henesy, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army; Private John G. Bangert, Company A, Fifteenth Infantry; Hospital Steward Peter Michaelson, U. S. Army; Ordnance Sergeant Charles Hall, U. S. Army; Musician John Dick, Company G, Nineteenth Infantry.

Transferred.—Musician Lansing B. Smith, General Service U. S. Army, now in confinement at St. Louis Barracks, Missouri, to the General Mounted Service U. S. Army.

Leave of absence for six months is granted First Lieutenant Daniel Hart, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Captain Edward M. Heyl, Fourth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 145, August 4, 1873, from headquarters Department of Texas, is extended five months.

A board of survey, to consist of Major C. G. Sawtelle, quartermaster, and First Lieutenant W. J. Volkmar, Fifth Cavalry, will assemble at the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 30th day of September, 1873, to examine and fix the responsibility for the damage of a lot of bed-sacks received by Captain John F. Rodger, military storekeeper, from Major William Myers, depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C. The junior member of the board will act as recorder.

Leave of absence for fifteen days, in addition to the three months granted to the graduates of the Military Academy by paragraph 181, Army Regulations, is granted Second Lieutenant Charles A. L. Totten, Fourth Artillery.

Saturday, September 27.

Transferred.—Private William L. Williams, Company M, Seventh Cavalry, to Company C, Sixteenth Infantry.

Discharge Revoked.—Special Orders No. 145, paragraph 4, July 17, 1873, from this office, directing that Sergeant John Barber, Company I, Fifth Cavalry, be discharged the service of the United States, is revoked, the discharge not being desired by the soldier.

Monday, September 29.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Captain A. P. Blunt, assistant quartermaster, will report by letter to the commanding general Military Division of the Atlantic for assignment to temporary duty at Boston, to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel A. Montgomery deputy quartermaster-general, of his duties at that station.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Second Lieutenant G. S. Hoyt, Eighteenth Infantry, will relieve Major H. C. Hodges, quartermaster, of his duties in connection with the national cemeteries at Andersonville and Marietta, Georgia.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1873.

First Lieutenant Lafayette Hammond, Twenty-third Infantry—Died at Fort Yuma, California, September 6, 1873.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company A, Sixth Cavalry, from Camp near Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Walla Walla, Kas.

Company D, Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Walla Walla, Kas., to Camp near Fort Hays, Kas.

Company K, Fifth Artillery, from Fort Sullivan, Me., to Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Company A, Twentieth Infantry, from Fort Abercrombie, D. T., to Fort Seward, D. T.

Company B, Twentieth Infantry, from Fort Seward, D. T., to Fort Ripley, Minn.

Companies D and F, Twentieth Infantry, from Fort Wadsworth, D. T., to Fort Pembina, D. T.

Company K, Twentieth Infantry, from Fort Pembina, D. T., to Fort Totten, D. T.

Company H, Twentieth Infantry, from Fort Totten, D. T., to Fort Snelling, Minn.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. Second Lieutenant John Pope, Jr., First Artillery, now on duty at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., is hereby ordered to New York city, and to report in person to the commanding-general Department of the East. (S. O. No. 50, Sept. 26.)

2. The leave of absence for thirty days granted Colonel Randolph S. Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry, on surgeon's certificate of disability, in Special Orders No. 173, Department of Texas, September 12, 1873, is hereby extended three months on surgeon's certificate of disability. (Ibid.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan: Hdqrs'rs Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Second Cavalry.—General Orders No. 65, headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., August 8, 1873, approved the proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Captain Seneca H. Norton, Second Cavalry, found guilty by a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Ellis, M. T., and of which Colonel George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry, was president, of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," in detailing from the post of Fort Ellis, M. T., to a distance of from twelve to thirty miles, and without proper authority, four enlisted men, and four or more horses, the property of the United States, and for which he is responsible, and using said horses for the furtherance of his private interests, in hauling lumber and material for the construction of a quartz mill and appliances belonging thereto, in which mill he was at the time pecuniarily interested, at Cherry Creek, Montana. The court sentenced him, "to be suspended from rank and command until December 31, 1873, and to forfeit fifty dollars of his pay per month for six months."

Seventeenth Infantry.—September 19 First Lieutenant

Horatio Potter, Jr., was relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial, appointed by S. O. No. 195, c. s., from department headquarters, and First Lieutenant T. G. Troxel, detailed in his stead.

Third Infantry.—In the absence of the A. A. I.-G. of the department, Captain R. P. Hughes, Third Infantry, aide-de-camp, September 22 was directed to make the current monthly inspections at department headquarters, Yankton, D. T., and Sioux City, Iowa.

Seventh Cavalry.—Colonel S. D. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry, September 21 was relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial, convened by virtue of S. O. Nos. 195, 199, and 200, c. s., from department headquarters.

The Yellowstone Expedition.—A despatch from Fort Lincoln, D. T., via Bismarck, D. T., September 29, says: The steamer *Josephine*, with the Eighth and Ninth Infantry, in command of General Bradley, arrived to-day, from the Yellowstone. This is the last of the three divisions of the expedition which separated on the return at the Yellowstone. The *Josephine* had expected to make the trip in four days, but having on board a large amount of surplus stores taken from the stockade, and the water in the Yellowstone falling rapidly after her ascent, she struck on several sand-banks and did not reach the mouth of the Yellowstone until the ninth day after leaving the stockade, and Fort Lincoln on the fourteenth day. They were obliged to leave seventy tons of freight at a point sixty miles from Buford. General Hazen will send from Buford for most of these stores. A company of the Sixth Infantry were left at Fort Buford. The Eighth and Ninth go to Omaha on the *Josephine*. The Twenty-second Infantry, with General Stanley, leave for Forts Sully and Randall to-morrow by boat. The cavalry remain at Forts Rice and Lincoln. The scientists have left for the East.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Laramie.

Sixth Cavalry.—Company D, in camp at River Bend, C. T., September 22 was directed to be at once put in march for Fort Hays, Kansas, where it will be reported for duty, upon arrival, to the commanding officer Sixth Cavalry. Company A, in camp at Grinnell Station, Kansas, will at the same time march for Fort Wallace, Kansas, where, on arrival, it will be reported for duty to the post commander.

Company C, Sixth Cavalry, in camp near Wichita, Kansas, September 26 was ordered to be put in march, without delay, for Fort Hays, Kansas, where, upon its arrival, it was ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer Sixth Cavalry Camp, in the vicinity of that post. A. A. Surgeon M. M. Shearer, U. S. Army, was directed to accompany Company C, Sixth Cavalry, in its march to Fort Hays, and, upon its arrival there, to proceed to Fort Riley and relieve Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. Army, who, upon being thus relieved, was ordered to proceed to comply with so much of par. 6, S. O. No. 187, c. s., W. D. A.-G. O., as directs him to report in person to the superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty.

Eighth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Captain A. P. Caraher, September 27.

Fifteenth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Thomas Blair September 24 was ordered to relieve Captain W. H. Nash, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, of his duties at Santa Fe, N. M., receipting to Captain Nash for all public moneys and property to which he is responsible. The latter officer, upon being so relieved, will comply with so much of par. 1, S. O. No. 183, c. s., W. D. A.-G. O., as directs him to report to the commanding general Department of the Platte for duty.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heizmann, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty as medical officer for the troops lately detached as escort to the reconnoissance of Northwestern Wyoming, and will report in person, at department headquarters, to Captain William A. Jones, Corps of Engineers, to complete, in Omaha, Neb., his duties with the expedition.

Fort Laramie.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Laramie, W. T., September 25. Detail for the court: Captains Gilbert S. Carpenter, Fourteenth Infantry; Elijah R. Wells, James Egan, Second Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Robert M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Charles H. Warrens, Second Lieutenants Thomas B. Briggs, Fourteenth Infantry; James N. Allison, Second Cavalry. Second Lieutenant Joseph Hall, Fourteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Fourth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Henry Seton, department headquarters, en route to his post from leave of absence, September 20 was directed to await the arrival of the detachment of recruits now under orders for his regiment from Newport Barracks, in order to conduct the same to Fort D. A. Russell. Second Lieutenant Robert H. Young at the same time relieved from duty with Company I, Second Cavalry, and ordered to Fort Bridger to turn over certain property for which he is responsible. Within two weeks after the completion of this duty, he will report in person to the commanding officer of Camp Brown, for duty at that post.

First Lieutenant Henry Seton September 24 was directed to relieve the officer in command of the detachment of recruits Fourth Infantry, on its arrival in Omaha, and proceed with it to Fort D. A. Russell, and turn it over to the commanding officer of his regiment. Having performed this duty, he will report to the commanding officer of the post, for duty with his company.

Ninth Infantry.—First Lieutenant M. J. Fitzgerald having reported for duty, September 24 was ordered to proceed to join the station of his company at Omaha Barracks.

Second Cavalry.—The station of Company B, Second

Cavalry, September 8 was changed from Camp Stambaugh to Camp Brown. Company I, Second Cavalry, having completed the escort duty to which it was assigned by par. 5, S. O. No. 80, c. s., from department headquarters, September 23 was ordered to return to its station at Fort Sanders, via Bryan.

Camp Douglas.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Douglas, U. T., September 22. Detail for the court: Surgeon Edward P. Vollum, U. S. Army; Captains Emory W. Clift, Thirteenth Infantry; Gustavus A. Hull, M. S. K., Q. M. D., U. S. Army; William H. Bisbee, First Lieutenant Patrick H. Breelin, Fourth Infantry. First Lieutenant Thomas S. Mumford, Thirteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Camp Stambaugh.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Stambaugh, W. T., October 8. Lieutenant-Colonel Albert G. Brackett, Second Cavalry; Captain William S. Collier, Fourth Infantry, and the following officers of the Thirteenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains Arthur MacArthur, Jr., James T. McGinniss; Second Lieutenant E. L. Fletcher, First Lieutenant John S. Bishop, judge-advocate.

Fort Fetterman.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Fetterman, W. T., October 8. Detail for the court: Captains Joseph H. Van Deralice, Fourteenth Infantry; John Miller, Fourth Infantry; Frederick Van Vliet, First Lieutenant Peter D. Vroom, Jr., Third Cavalry; Anthony W. Vogdes, Second Lieutenant Rufus P. Brown, Theodore E. Trus, Fourth Infantry. Second Lieutenant James Allen, Third Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Fort D. A. Russell.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., October 2. Detail for the court: Captains C. J. Von Herrmann, Fourth Infantry; Henry W. Wessells, Jr., Third Cavalry; First Lieutenants Folliot A. Whitney, Eighth Infantry; Emmet Crawford, Third Cavalry; Henry Seton, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenants Edward L. Bailey, John J. O'Brien, Fourth Infantry. Second Lieutenant William W. Robinson, Jr., Third Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Fort McPherson.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Neb., September 30. The following officers of the Third Cavalry were detailed for the court: Major N. A. M. Dudley; Captains Charles Meinhold, Gerald Russell; First Lieutenants Joseph Lawson, Oscar Elting, Albert D. King, A. D. Bachs Smead. First Lieutenant John C. Thompson, judge-advocate.

Omaha Barracks.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Omaha Barracks, Neb., September 30. Detail for the court: Major James S. Brisbin, Captain John Mix, Second Cavalry; First Lieutenants Michael J. Fitzgerald, Morris C. Foot, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Edward Lynch, Eighth Infantry. Captain William H. Jordan, Ninth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Third Cavalry.—“It may interest you to know,” writes a correspondent, “that I, with many others, had the pleasure of attending a dancing party, at the post of Sidney Barracks, Neb., given by the members of George H. Thomas Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, to the ladies of the garrison and of the town of Sidney, on the evening of the 1st of September. The lodge is one of the institutions of Company A, Third Cavalry, having been in existence since sometime during their station in New Mexico, and several years at least, during which period it has undoubtedly been the means of great good, not only in that company, but also in the good influence exerted upon other companies in the garrison that Company A has served in since the organization of the lodge. Whiskey drinking, the curse of the Army, this lodge of Good Templars has almost banished from Company A, and has made it one of the most orderly and reputable companies, in what has lately grown to be one of the most orderly and reputable regiments in the service, formerly known as ‘The Drunken Third’ but greeted on leaving Arizona last winter a year ago, with a shout of, ‘We’re glad you’re gone.’ Why? asked an astonished ‘Third Horseman?’ ‘Because yer entirely too good for this country,’ was the equally astonishing but complimentary reply. But to return to the ball. The dancing was in the mess room of Company A, which was tastefully draped with flags, wreaths, and festoons of the bright green pine, indigenous to the bluffs of Lodge Pole creek, upon whose banks the post is pleasantly located. The charter of the lodge, neatly framed and wreathed, was suspended in the ‘place d’honneur’ at the head of the hall. The music was excellent and of home manufacture, being produced by the two tailors of the company, Martin and Lloyd, and Ex-First Sergeant Jim Callehan, now commissary sergeant of the post, and if the tailors take all their stiches in as good ‘time’ as they make their music, they certainly will not lose many ‘nines.’ The dancing did justice to the music, but my pen cannot do justice to the grace and beauty of the ladies. Most of the officers of the post, and some of their ladies were present, and some participated in the dancing to a limited extent. Lieutenant Walker, the commanding officer of the company, Captain Hawley being absent on recruiting service, supported the Good Templars in their efforts, to the utmost of his ability. The dancing was kept up till midnight, when the gay party marched in ‘close order’ to the supper table, which was laid in the reading-room of the company, also used as the lodge-room, and which was garnished by about ‘as square a meal’ as could be found outside of Delmonico’s. After the supper the dancing was, if possible, resumed with increased ardor, and continued until ‘the wee sma’ hours’ began to grow exceedingly large, and the zealous, but human musicians began to show very slight symptoms of fatigue, though the dancers did not in the slightest, and the usual Virginia (not the other kind) reel concluded what was well characterized by the accomplished and experienced lady of the post commander, as ‘the neatest soldier’s party she had ever attended.’ It is proper to add that there were many members of Company I, Fourteenth Infantry (the other company garrisoning the post) present, a number of whom are also members of

the George H. Thomas Lodge, and the two corps fraternized thoroughly. That the ‘ball’ did pass so pleasantly and reputably, shows that the American soldier under the influence of temperance is the equal of any gentleman in the land, and the extension and continuance of that influence will take away entirely the unjust reproach that drunkenness alone, almost, has brought upon what should be a proud and honorable profession, that of a soldier in the Regular Army.’ X.”

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Mileage Attending Civil Court.—It has been decided that an officer summoned by the civil authorities to attend as a witness before a civil court, the order to him by his military commander to repair to the place of sitting of the court is to be regarded only as officially permitting or authorizing him to obey the summons, and does not in anywise carry mileage or other expense account payable by the Pay Department and chargeable to the appropriations for the Army.

Cavalry Board.—Major George W. Schofield, Tenth Cavalry, president of the board of officers for the purchase of cavalry horses, September 19 was ordered to Dallas, Texas, via Hempstead, to make arrangements for the assembling of the board at that point.

Major George W. Schofield, Tenth Cavalry, Major John K. Mizner, Fourth Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Irwin M. Starr, Ninth Cavalry, were appointed a board for the purchase of cavalry horses, and were ordered to meet at San Antonio September 25, or as soon thereafter as practicable. First Lieutenant Irwin M. Starr, Ninth Cavalry, was appointed A. A. Q. M. and disbursing officer of the board.

Fort Sill.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Sill, I. T., September 25. Detail for the court: Captains Caleb H. Carlton, Tenth Cavalry; Gaines Lawson, Twenty-fifth Infantry; John B. Vande Wiele, Tenth Cavalry; Charles F. Robe, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant Silas Pepon, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants Leon A. Matile, Eleventh Infantry; William R. Harmon, Tenth Cavalry. First Lieutenant Alexander S. B. Keyes, Tenth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Tenth Infantry.—The members of Company C, assembled at Fort McKavett, Texas, to do honor to the memory of a deceased comrade, and the following was unanimously adopted as fit expression of their feelings:

Whereas, Death has swept from amongst us, in the person of Corporal Joseph T. Haughton, a man no less admired for his character as a soldier than for the uprightness and integrity of his general principles.

Resolved, Therefore, that we, the members of Company C, Tenth Infantry, deplore the loss of one who gained the esteem and good will of all who knew him by combining in his conduct respect for the rights of others with due attention to his own, by grandeur of mind and cander. As a non-commissioned officer he had the approval of his company commander, with the respect and friendliness of the enlisted men. As a soldier he was strict in the performance of his duty, while a comrade now with more good-natured or sociable.

Resolved, That this meeting fully sympathize with the friends and relatives of deceased in the loss they have sustained, and

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the *Sunday Republican*, of Philadelphia, Pa., the former residence of deceased, and in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*.

Wm. Knopf, First Sergeant Co. C, Tenth Infantry, President.
Robert I. Macdonald, Corporal Co. C, Tenth Inf., Recorder.

Camp Supply, I. T.—The following is the score of a game of base-ball played at this post September 10, between the Brooke and Kingsbury Base-Ball Clubs.

BROOKES.	R. O.	KINGSBURYS.	R. O.
Cavanaugh, r. f.	5	Ryan, s. s.	1
Brady, 3 b.	2	Lindsay, p.	5
Burke, 2 b.	3	Harber, c. f.	2
Woodfall, 1 b.	3	Dorgan, 3 b.	3
Bond, 1 f.	2	Justice, l. f.	0
Keenan, c.	4	Roderick, 1 b.	0
Dowdell, c. f.	4	Brown, r. f.	2
Jennings, p.	4	Martin, 2 b	1
Shuck, s. s.	5	Sherman, c.	1
Total.....	35	Total.....	7

Umpire—J. L. Sloane. Scorer—John Griffin.

Fort Richardson.—Colonel W. H. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports that on the morning of the 18th inst. three citizens were attacked by Indians at Little Salt creek, a branch of Kechi creek, and two of them—Mr. Howell H. Walker, aged fifty years, and his son Henry, aged thirteen years—were killed. The other—Mr. Mortimer Shreeves—made his escape and reached Fort Richardson at 5 P. M., having been compelled to travel some twenty miles in a circuitous route to avoid the Indians, although the distance in a direct line is but nine miles. Captain Thomas Little, of the Tenth Cavalry, with all the available officers and men of his company (L) was at once ordered out in pursuit, with instructions to investigate this affair and ascertain the names of the persons killed, and send their bodies to the fort, as it were understood they were residents of Jacksboro; and should the trail be found, make a vigorous and determined effort to overtake and punish them, sparing neither men nor horses to accomplish that object. The bodies of Walker and his son was found horribly mutilated. The Indians took away the old man's gun, cartridges and shoes, and the boy's hat. Captain Little found the trail at day-break on the 14th and started at once in pursuit. Mr. Shreeves says he counted 27 Indians as they were approaching to make the attack.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was ordered to be convened at Fort Brown, Texas, September 29. The following officers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains Henry C. Corbin, John C. Gilmore, Lewis Johnson; First Lieutenants Robert Neely, J. M. Thompson; Second Lieutenants John L. Clem, Jacob R. Pierce. Second Lieutenant William H. W. James, judge-advocate.

Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Captain Charles C. Hood, September 15.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—In compliance with instructions from the War Department, A.-G. O., the following promotions in the Twenty-fifth Infantry were announced, September 19: First Lieutenant Jacob Paulus,

Company C, Fort Sill, I. T., to be captain vice Patterson, deceased, which carries him to Company G, at Fort Davis. He will proceed to join the company to which he is promoted. Second Lieutenant Owen J. Sweet, Company B, Fort Quitman, to be first Lieutenant vice Paulus, promoted, which carries him to Company C, at Fort Sill. Lieutenant Sweet, now at San Antonio, will proceed to Fort Sill and join the company to which he is promoted.

Fourth Cavalry.—Captain Sebastian Ganther was granted leave for twenty days, September 15.

Fort Concho.—A. A. Surgeon John S. Cooper, U. S. Army, September 15 was relieved from duty at Fort Concho and ordered to Fort Griffin, for duty as post surgeon.

Upon completing the payments to the troops at Forts Concho and McKavett as directed by the chief paymaster, Major W. P. Gould, paymaster, September 15 was directed to proceed to San Antonio and report to that officer, on duty connected with his department.

Fort Griffin.—A. A. Surgeon H. G. Tidemann, U. S. Army, September 15 was relieved from duty at Fort Griffin, and ordered to Fort Concho, on duty.

Fort Duncan.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Duncan, Texas, September 19. Second Lieutenant Otho W. Budd, Charles A. P. Hatfield, Fourth Cavalry, and the following officers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Shafter; Captain C. N. W. Cunningham; First Lieutenant John L. Bullis. First Lieutenant Helenus Dodt, adjutant, judge-advocate.

Tenth Cavalry.—An expedition left Fort Sill, I. T., on the 19th of August 1873, consisting of Companies G, H, K, and M, Tenth Cavalry, and C, Eleventh Infantry, commanded by General J. W. Davidson, lieutenant-colonel Tenth Cavalry. In addition to this force, two companies of the Tenth Cavalry were ordered to join from Fort Richardson, Texas, making altogether, six companies of cavalry and one of infantry. This command was assembled for the purpose of moving around the reservation of the Comanche and Kiowa Indians, in order to pursue and punish, if possible, any savages upon marauding expeditions outside. The arrangements were made as quietly as could be, and every care was taken to conceal the departure of the scout, from the Indians, who are always in the neighborhood of their agency, which is located close to Fort Sill. The troops marched on the 19th of August for Gilbert's Ranch, on the Red river, by a circuitous route in order to deceive the savages still farther. At Gilbert's Ranch, the companies from Fort Richardson joined, and the entire force continued the march up the Red river. Upon crossing the Pease river, the country changed in its appearance for the worse, the grass became poor, and the water was affected more or less by the gypsum, which occurs in vast quantities in this region. The water of the Pease seemed to be worse than any other, perfectly salty, and nauseating, and the Red river was very little better. Recent rains enabled the command to obtain fresh water in holes, and did much in this way for the welfare of horses and men. The companies from Fort Richardson were under the command of Captain Baldwin. The officers brought with them a young gentleman from New York, named Hoxie, a brother of Richard L. Hoxie, an officer of the Engineer Corps, who had journeyed to Texas for the benefit of his health, impaired to some extent by hard study in his profession of the law. The day after the scout passed the mouth of Pease river, Mr. Hoxie was found to be missing. For two days nothing was heard of him, and the greatest anxiety was felt for his safety. General Davidson halted his command and despatched two companies to search for him. After looking in every direction without success, this party finally concluded to proceed up the Pease river for a distance. Just as they were about to give up and return, some observing eye discovered a figure, evidently human, upon an adjacent sand hill, close to the banks of the river. To the joy and surprise of every one, this was found to be the lost one for whom they were searching. He had lost his way while wandering from the column, and had mistaken the wide, sandy bed of the Pease for the Red river; and after two days of unavailing efforts to find the troops or their trail, had thrown himself down to die, overcome by hunger and fatigue. Upon the pommel of his saddle he had written his story; his name, a statement that he had been lost on such a date from General Davidson's column, and had perished—with his address in New York city. Everybody was delighted to see him safe again, and Mr. Hoxie did not indulge in any further curiosity regarding the nature of the country out of sight of the troops. On the 23rd the scout passed over Grosbeck creek. Just to the left of the crossing, a newly made grave was discovered. Every one pressed forward to examine it. A stone was placed at the head, and roughly engraved upon it were these words, "Hank Medley, killed by Indians August 25, 1873." It was known that a party of surveyors had started in this direction, and it was therefore surmised that Hank Medley belonged to their party. A number of cartridge papers, lying around testified, that the party ahead were preparing for the future, alarmed probably by the death of their comrade. Here was one more outrage added to the long list committed by the savage marauder upon the frontier of Texas, for which no redress has been obtained or can be. The Indian is reported to be at peace by the Indian agent; and very few place credence in these tales from the border of his crimes and robberies. Lieutenant Myers, of the Eleventh Infantry, with a small force was sent forward by General Davidson, upon the trail of the surveyors, with instructions to communicate with them. The troops then proceeded more to the north and then to the west up the Red river, until the 100 deg. meridian longitude was passed, when the course was changed to the north; the 100 deg. meridian being the boundary of the reservation. Some delay was caused by the failure of Lieutenant Myers to make his appearance when expected, but finally he returned, having ridden ninety-five miles in carrying out his orders. The surveyors were found, and Mr. Maddox, their chief, accompanied Myers into our camp.

As was supposed, "Hank Medley" was one of their party. Eight Indians had suddenly surrounded him while he was hunting buffalo and shot him down before assistance could be rendered, although the Indians were forced to flee without scalping him, on account of the approach of a party of surveyors. The scout proceeded to the north, crossing Buck creek, the Salt Fork of Red river, and finally the North Fork of Red river. Companies were continually kept on detached service, scouting the right, left and advance of the column, and occasionally detachments were left behind at the camp, when vacated, lying *perdu* in order to catch any savages who might be following on our trail, and who might exercise any curiosity regarding our camps after we left them. Several trails were seen, but none of any consequence or very recent. After crossing the North Fork the command moved to the east, into the Kiowa and Comanche reservation. Very high bluffs are to be seen in this vicinity along the north bank of the North Fork, with a stratum of gypsum near the summit, in some places twenty feet in thickness—a most remarkable geological formation. Plaster of Paris could be obtained from this single stratum of gypsum sufficient to supply the commercial demands of the Continent. A number of Cheyenne Indians followed the column for two or three days, and seemed to show some signs of hostility. They were off their reservation, and General Davidson finally succeeded in effecting an interview with three or four of them. He warned them to return to their reservation and we did not see them afterwards. The scout returned to Fort Sill by the north side of the Wichita mountains, through a beautiful country covered with fine grass and supplied with an abundance of good water, and on the 14th of September arrived at the post. During the absence of the command a report had been spread through the country, that Fort Sill had been attacked, and the women and children massacred. This was without any truth. The Indians are now on their good behavior, as Santanta and Big Tree have been sent here as prisoners, and a great council is to be held in a few days to determine their fate, at which Governor Davis, of Texas, and the Secretary of the Interior, intend to be present. The scout marched 400 miles without loss of animals.

"RECODER."

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Hdqrs, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days to take effect in the first part of October was granted Colonel Charles H. Smith, September 23.

Holly Springs.—Leave of absence for twenty days September 22 was granted Major William H. Johnston, paymaster U. S. Army. Before availing himself of this leave of absence Major Johnston was ordered to balance his accounts and turn over all funds on hand to Major George L. Febiger, paymaster U. S. Army.

First Artillery.—A friend of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, captain First Artillery, in command at Fort Jefferson, writes to say: "While I would not in the slightest degree take away any of the praise and commendation that have been bestowed on Lieutenant Bell, still I feel some justice is due the living as well as the dead. All the articles I have seen speak of Lieutenant Bell being 'left alone at Fort Jefferson to bear the danger and exposure, and it was in consequence of the latter that he fell a victim.' True! Colonel Langdon was absent from his post; but it was the dangerous illness, and expected death of his father that summoned him to the North this summer. On hearing of the presence of yellow fever at Tortugas, he gave up a fortnight of his leave of absence, and arrived at his post on the 6th of September. The fever developed itself the 30th of August, and continued in its severity till September 21. Lieutenant Bell died on the 11th inst. So it will be seen that Colonel Langdon, the commandant, was at his post through the greater part of the siege. Letters from Colonel Langdon received at New York, September 29, report that they think the fever has run its course and that the sick ones are improving. He has lost some of the best and brightest men in his company. And the loss of Lieutenant Bell, a brave young officer, and a dear friend, will ever be felt most keenly by the commanding officer and the soldiers of the company."

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y. Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending October 1, 1873: Major John V. Du Bois, Lieutenant James F. Simpson, Third Cavalry; Major C. G. Sawtelle, Quartermaster's Department; Chaplain Hiram Stone; Major Henry Douglas, Eleventh Infantry; Captain M. H. Stacey, Twelfth Infantry; Major C. L. Best, First Artillery; Lieutenant Wells Willard, Fifth Artillery; Captain A. E. Hooker, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenant W. C. Manning, Twenty-third Infantry; Colonel G. L. Anderson, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Captain C. W. Howell, Engineer Corps; Lieutenant L. A. Nesmith, Twelfth Infantry; W. H. Bixby, Engineer Corps; J. E. Myers, Third Artillery; Colonel W. N. Grier (retired); Captain G. A. Weeks, Quartermaster's Department; Major G. Weitzel, Engineer Corps.

Fifth Artillery.—Agreeable to instructions from the headquarters of the Army directing the withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sullivan, Me., Company K, Fifth Regiment of Artillery, September 25 was ordered to proceed to, and take post at Madison Barracks, New York.

Second Artillery.—In the case of Private James McDonald, Company K, sentenced for desertion by a Court-martial at Fort Monroe, of which Captain Samuel S.

Elder, First Artillery, is president, "to forfeit all pay and allowances due him at the time of the promulgation of the sentence; to be confined at hard labor, in charge of the guard, for one year, forfeiting to the United States nine dollars per month of his monthly pay for the same period" the proceedings and findings are approved. "Whilst confirming the sentence, the major-general (Hancock) commanding deems this a proper occasion to express his conviction of the inadequacy of such punishments. The offence, relieved by no extenuating circumstances in the case under consideration, is one which on account both of its character and the frequency of its occurrence, tends more than any other to undermine the efficiency of the Army. It has not been the commanding-general's experience that the number of desertions is reduced by sentences of such leniency. On the contrary, it will be found that it increases with the mildness of the punishment. The deplorably large number of desertions in this department renders it absolutely necessary that the measure of punishment for this offence should always be sufficient to meet the one great object of all military punishment—prevention. The sentence will be carried into execution."

In the case of Private Thomas J. Wilcox, Battery A, Second Artillery, sentenced by a Court-martial at Fort McHenry, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. French, Second Artillery, was president, "To make good the time lost by desertion; to be confined at hard labor, in charge of the guard, at such place as the department commander may direct, for the period of one year, forfeiting to the United States the sum of ten dollars per month of his monthly pay for the same period," attention is called to the following remarks: "The obligation of a deserter to make good the time lost by desertion, when not sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, is irrespective of the terms of his sentence. The liability, like the forfeiture of pay due at the time of desertion, or accruing for the period of his illegal absence, attaches upon satisfactory evidence of the fact of desertion, and is by law imposed in addition to the penalties mentioned in the rules and articles of war. Such evidence need not necessarily have any connection with the deserter's trial and conviction, although that furnishes the best proof of guilt. The liability attaches upon his own admission, or upon other good evidence of the fact of desertion, even though he be restored to duty without trial. It is not, therefore, properly a part of the sentence. Subject to these remarks the proceedings, finding and sentence are approved, and the sentence will be duly executed at Fort McHenry, Md."

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Par. 1, S. O. No. 32, c. s., District of the Lakes, Fort Klamath, directs First Lieutenant Stephen P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first Infantry, to repair from Camp Warner to Fort Klamath, to command Company F, Twenty-first Infantry—to take effect on the arrival at Camp Wagner of Captain Robert Pollock, Twenty-first Infantry.

So much of par. 5, S. O. No. 84, c. s., as directs First Lieutenant Stephen P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first Infantry, to join his company at Fort Colville—as soon as an officer reports for duty with Company D, at Camp Warner, was revoked September 12.

Hospital Steward Henry C. Clifford, en route to Sitka, A. T., in accordance with the provisions of par. 2, S. O. No. 99, c. s., from division headquarters, September 13 was ordered to Fort Vancouver to await the departure of the next steamer for Sitka.

Payment of Troops.—Major and Paymaster William A. Rucker, A. C. P. M., September 2 was directed to pay the troops, to include the muster of August 31, 1873, at Fort Klamath, Oregon, Camp Bidwell, Cal., Camps Warner and Harney, Oregon, and Fort Boise, I. T., in the order named. On completion of this payment, leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department, was granted Major Rucker, to take effect on his arrival at Kelton, N. T. Before availing himself of this leave, Major Rucker will close his accounts and transfer all public funds, for which he is accountable, to Major and Paymaster James P. Canby.

Portland, Oregon.—Leave of absence for thirty days from September 4 was granted A. A. Surgeon J. O. Skinner.

First Cavalry.—Major John Green, temporarily on duty in Portland, Oregon, September 2 was ordered to Fort Walla Walla, to the command of which post he has been assigned.

A. A. Surgeon T. T. Cabanis, at Fort Walla Walla, August 27 was directed to report to Captain James Jackson, First Cavalry, to accompany Company B, First Cavalry, to Fort Klamath, Oregon.

Par. 4, S. O. No. 108, c. s., September 12 was amended so as to direct First Lieutenant Frazier A. Bouteille, First Cavalry, to report for temporary duty to the commanding officer, Fort Vancouver.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook, headquarters Prescott, A. T.: Examining Board.—A board of officers to consist of Captains George M. Randall, Twenty-third Infantry; Emil Adam, Fifth Cavalry; J. B. Girard, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant J. B. Babcock, Fifth Cavalry, was appointed to meet at Camp Apache, A. T., September 25, to examine the qualifications of Commissary Sergeant William Allen, for the appointment of second lieutenant in the Army. The board will be governed in their examination by the rules laid down in War Department G. O. No. 81, of August 1, 1873.

Fifth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant Edwin P. Ecker, Fifth Cavalry, has been appointed post adjutant of Camp Grant, Arizona. The command at Camp Grant consists of four companies of cavalry and one of infantry.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Alaska arrived at Cadiz on the 26th of September. All well on board.

ORDERS have been given for the *Plymouth*, at Portsmouth, N. H., and the *Brooklyn*, at Boston, Mass., to be fitted out for sea.

THE Canandaigua, Captain Rounkendorff, arrived at Fortress Monroe, Va., September 25, from Key West. All on board reported well.

A DESPATCH from Washington, September 30, reports that Commander Benham, at Key West, says: "All the sick are doing well; no new cases of yellow fever have occurred."

THE examination of candidates for cadet midshipmen commenced on September 25. The number of candidates is large, but has been decreased in comparison with the number who presented themselves in former years by the Examining Board.

THE practice ship *Constellation* will arrive at Norfolk this week. The commandant has been ordered to have her stores landed and to lay her up carefully for the winter so she will be well preserved for refitting as practice ship in the spring.

THE Wyoming sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, on September 21, for Aspinwall, where American interests were being threatened by revolutionary disturbances. The filibustering steamer *Virginius*, having received a new crew from New York, is preparing for another trip to Cuba.

A DESPATCH from Annapolis, Md., under date of September 27, speaking of the court-martial which recently sat upon the case of Medical Director Marius M. Duvall, charged with maliciously shooting and wounding two United States marines until they had bump upon their heads, says the findings of the court were forwarded to Washington some weeks since, and have not yet been announced.

REAR-ADmirAL PENNOCK, commanding North Pacific station, flag-ship *Saranac*, reported that they left Port Townsend on the 1st of September, arriving same day at Seattle, W. T., where they remained nine days. Left Seattle on the 10th for Tacoma, but not finding good anchorage there for the ship continued on to Steilacoom, off which place they anchored the same evening. On the morning of the 12th they left Steilacoom and anchored off Olympia, where they would remain for a few days. Officers and crew all well.

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury has issued a circular to all disbursing officers of the Navy calling their attention to a letter of Secretary Robeson, of August 5, 1872, announcing that the Department would approve of no purchases in future except those made by bureau and purchasing paymasters of the various stations, and also that subscriptions to newspapers to be paid out of the public funds would not be paid unless such subscriptions were authorized by the Department. The Second Comptroller also directs that all credits for differences of pay on account of promotions or length of service must be referred to the Fourth Auditor for settlement. Paymasters are instructed to render all bills and cash vouchers in detail, giving the weights, measures, or numbers of the articles purchased and the prices paid.

A CABLE-despatch announces that Lieutenant H. C. Hunter, attached to the United States steamer *Wabash*, died at Barcelona. Lieutenant Hunter entered the Navy in 1863, when the Naval Academy was situated at Newport, R. I., and, by his studious habits and aptitude for the service, he won a high rank in class merit. While observing with fidelity the vigorous discipline of the Academy, he acquired his class popularity and the affection of those who were his daily companions. Hunter passed through those four years of semi-professional, semi-academic life with honor, and graduated among the first in one of the most brilliant classes in the history of the Academy—the class of 1863. In all the squadrons to which he has been attached, he was known as a fine officer, worthy of confidence at all times of peril and difficulty. Lieutenant Hunter was a son of the Assistant Secretary of State.

REAR-ADmirAL John J. Almy arrived at Panama September 18, to assume the command of the South Pacific Station. Admiral Steedman transferred his command to Admiral Almy on September 22. Captain U. K. Hughes accompanied Admiral Almy, having been ordered to the U. S. steamer *Pensacola*, flag-ship of the South Pacific station, and also appointed chief of staff vice Captain John H. Upshur, who is detached and ordered home. Political affairs in Panama continue disturbed. As a large party of rebels were in the woods near the city threatening to attack it, September 24, some 300 sailors and marines from the U. S. steamers *Pensacola* and *Bonito* were landed at Panama in compliance with the request of the U. S. Consul, and without formal permission of the Citizen President of the State of Panama, U. S. C. This has been deemed necessary for the security of the persons and interest of foreign residents. The troops were under the command of Lieutenant-Commander A. D. Brown, the executive officer of the *Pensacola*.

INCIDENTS OF THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

The following narrative of the incidents which occurred after the abandonment of the *Polaris* has been furnished to the London papers by several of the crew: On the 15th of October it was determined to leave the ship, she being then in latitude 79. The boats were all sent on the ice, and a great quantity of provisions were taken out. Suddenly the hawsers by which the ship

was made fast to the ice floes gave way, and one of them snapped asunder, and the other pulled the anchor, which was lodged in the ice, from its place. It was now about midnight. By the starting of the anchor a large piece of the floe was removed from its position. On it were three men, and as the *Polaris* was driven past them they cried in their agony, "What are we to do?" The captain replied that he could do nothing for them; that they had boats and provisions, and they must do the best they could. In a few moments those on the ship saw the boat launched and manned by the three men, who made for the place where their comrades were stationed. Soon every object was lost to view, and one-half the crew were left to live or die among the deserts of snow. The ship drifted away, and ultimately reached Lifeboat Cove. She leaked badly, and it was determined to beach her. The wind was favorable, and an opening in the pack having been discovered, the ship was bored through it under canvas and steam; but although the ship was only a few miles from the shore, the operation required twelve hours' work. All the timbers from before getting her put in as close as possible was only complete when decks were torn from their places, the provisions were deposited on the ice, the coals were removed, and everything which was useful secured. With the heavy planks the walls of the house were constructed, and they were so jointed as to prevent the entrance of wind as much as possible, and the roof was made out of two sails. Three Esquimaux discovered the whereabouts of the ship, and in exchange for paltry presents agreed to convey over the ice the provisions which had been saved from the vessel; but they even gave more efficient aid. The poor navigators were not very well off for clothing; much of what they had was worn out, and they had lost a good deal at the time when the whole crew were arranging for the abandonment. The Esquimaux had lots of skin clothing; and although the smell of it was not very pleasant, it was quite disregarded in consequence of the necessities of the situation. Everybody was cheerful, and time did not hang so heavily as might be supposed. The winter was long and dreary enough, and although snow fell very heavily the crew had no particular objections to it, as it sustained the walls of their frail habitation, and made it much more comfortable. So complete were the arrangements that it was not till the 27th of January that a visit to the ship had to be made for the purpose of procuring wood. There was no difficulty in procuring fresh water; a few pieces of an iceberg were collected, and on heat being applied to it the water was speedily obtained. Toward the close of the winter the first mate, Mr. Chester, suggested that some means should be employed with the view of extricating all from the perilous position in which they were placed. Time was rolling on, the provisions were gradually but surely becoming exhausted, and the fuel, of which there had only been some six tons when they left the ship, was almost used up. The idea of building two boats was thought of. The *Polaris* was still available for anything which might be wanted in the shape of timber. With the assistance of the carpenter the planks were put together in such manner that the difficulties, which at first seemed insurmountable, were almost completely overcome. In the cold spring months, when the thermometer was below zero 23 degrees, frequently in the midst of blinding drift, the construction of the boats proceeded, and at the close of the month of June the party were ready to depart and make a determined attempt to push southward. When everything was matured symptoms of scurvy appeared. Happily, however, they turned out to be of a trivial character, but all concurred in saying that but for a plentiful supply of walrus liver, obtained through the Esquimaux, the disease might have assumed alarming proportions. The boats were launched, and some degree of disappointment was experienced when it was observed that they leaked a good deal. They were packed with what provisions remained. Guns and ammunition were taken on board, and a sledge was bid to Lifeboat Cove. The boats sailed remarkably well, and were easy to pull. The first day Sontag Bay was reached. After remaining there a short time to regain strength, the party made for Hakluyt Island. There the small expedition was brought to a standstill. A tremendous gale of wind blew, snow fell continuously for two or three days; but, as if by providential arrangement, immense flocks of auk were encountered. The men had nothing more to do than to take up their guns and kill eight or ten at a shot. Such supplies of fresh provisions were very thankfully received. Occasionally the tiny craft were sadly beset, and it was feared they would come to grief among the ice. There was nothing, however, to be done but to endeavor to force a passage southward at all hazard, and ultimately, after great exertions, Cape Parry was reached, and a few miles below it, at Fitzclarence Rock, an encampment was made. Every night, when the day's labor was over, the boats were pulled up on the ice and everything taken out of them. The only hot meals they had were cooked in the evening. Each boat carried a quantity of the rigging of the *Polaris* and a can of oil, and with these materials a fire was made in the bottom of an old iron bucket. Tea was the only thing with which an apparatus it was possible to make, but it was singularly refreshing. The men state that the privations which they suffered were by no means of a serious character. At last, on the 21st of June, the boats reached Cape York, and on the 23d a vessel was spied. She turned out to be the *Ravenscraig* whaler of Dundee, Captain Allan. On reaching the ship they were very handsomely treated, and subsequently, so that the fishing operations might be interrupted as little as possible, Captain Allan shipped a few on the *Arctic*. The latter vessel having completed her fishing earlier than was expected, and knowing that the crew of the *Polaris* would be anxious to return home as speedily as possible, Captain Adams, her commander, went in search of the *Ravenscraig*. Finding her, he took on board these of the survivors it contained, but Captain Allan had previously put on board the *Intrepid*, R. W. D. Bryan, astronomer, and J. B. March, seaman, and John W. Booth, fireman. The last men will be brought home in the *Intrepid*, which is

expected in the course of a few weeks. The survivors state that when they were rescued they had bread sufficient to last them for a month, but the general opinion among them is, that they were not likely to have reached any of the settlements. Mr. Chester, who is spoken of in terms of high praise by all, states that he has no doubt whatever he would have got southward without any assistance. Captain Hall is regarded as a man who was peculiarly adapted for the great enterprise under his charge, and all lament his untimely end. In regard to the statement which has been made to the effect that those in the ship might have rendered aid to those on the ice we may give what is concurred in by all, viz.: that it was impossible, after the *Polaris* broke adrift, to learn the whereabouts of those who were left behind. Every effort was made to find out where they were, but it was abortive. The whaling steamer *Hector*, Captain Bartlett, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., September 25, 1873, from the north. She reports having met the *Tigress*, still on the *Polaris* search, at Netlik harbor, Cumberland inlet. According to Captain Bartlett, the *Tigress* left Netlik on the 16th of September for South Greenland, where she will take in a fresh supply of coal before making her way north again, and it is possible she may be out until December before receiving any news as to the safety of the Buddington party. Commander Greer, in his letter to Consul Molloy, says that he intends to follow in the track of the northern whalers in search of the *Polaris*'s crew for information, and, if unsuccessful, he will probably return to St. Johns about the middle of October. Captain Bartlett also picked up Captain Palmer and the crew of the schooner *Heilen F.* of New London. Their vessel was wrecked last winter away north, and they have been subsisting in the best way they could since the day they were shipwrecked.

REPORTS FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

REPORT OF FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER H. SCHUYLER ROSS, U. S. NAVY.

In compliance with General Order No. 2 I make the following report of the result of my observations while absent on leave from the 10th to the 20th inst.

I went direct to Vienna, where the World's Exposition was the chief object of interest. The city itself is a very fine one, the architecture excelling in variety, massiveness, and excellence of design any city that I have yet visited.

My stay in the city was of four days' duration, and the extent and variety of material at the great Exposition was so large that necessarily I had scarcely sufficient time to examine even superficially the many objects of interest displayed.

The mechanical department, though large, had very few specimens that were novel, though in regard to accuracy of workmanship and finish, most were excellent. The industry of the United States in this class was very lightly represented, but that which was shown was novel and most creditable. German, English, and French departments were very large, and I thought the English the most excellent.

Locomotives were very fully represented, except from the United States, but though all the various types and styles were largely exhibited, I saw none that excelled the makes of our well known home manufacturers, either in design or finish.

In boiler construction some novelties were exhibited. The iron works of Carlshutte Rendsburg (Holstein), exhibited some boilers, in which were shown some excellent construction. The riveting, done by steam, was very perfect, excelling any hand work that I have examined, the joint between the plates not being discernible, and scarcely perceptible between the plates and the rivet. The tube construction was excellent and new, being calculated to secure a great economic effect. They were of a flattened, oval form, and corrugated transversely, and yet retained great strength. The workmanship throughout manifested great skill and thoroughness, and the materials were of the best. The one in use in the boiler shed was steaming very efficiently, and I was informed that eight pounds of water were being evaporated with one pound of common German coal—that which I examined being very poor in quality. The boiler was cylindrical, very strong, and, I should judge, well adapted for use on board war vessels, in which compound engines were to be used. The same works exhibited a water purifier that seemed to work very efficiently in removing lime and other deleterious impurities from water. Steam, and chemicals were used, the full details of which I could not learn.

I went from Vienna to Munich, viewing there as many of the art collections as my time permitted. These collections were very large and varied, Munich being the richest city of Germany in art treasures. I was compelled to confine my observations to the "Old and New Pinakotheks," the Glyptotheks, each containing a profusion of wonderful and renowned works of art. I also visited the National Museum, a full collection of antiquities, the studio of Schwanthaler, and his great colossal statue of Bavaria, the largest bronze in the world.

From Munich I travelled to Verona, through Brenner pass, with its delightful and picturesque Tyrolean scenery. The railroad through this pass is a grand piece of engineering; it possesses some of the steepest grades, the summit being 4,485 feet above sea level, and was completed in 1867, and now is the principal artery for commerce between Italy and Germany. At Verona the amphitheatre built under Diocletian, A. D. 284, capable of seating 27,000 persons, is the principal attraction.

On my arrival at Venice I was struck by the great contrast between the styles of architecture of that city and of Vienna—though its palaces are blackened with time, yet the variety of styles, the perfection of detail, and the wonderful beauty of the designs, mark Venice as the great cradle of architectural development of the middle ages, and of the Renaissance style. It is a city of palaces and canals, and the birth-place of the Venetian school of painting, preserving in its galleries the

masterpieces of its famed artists. I contented myself with visiting the Doge's Palace, the fine art collections, St. Marc's and several other churches, and in the viewing from a gondola the many beautiful palaces that line the grand canal.

From Venice I returned by rail to Trieste, the Austrian steamer, owing to the prevalence of cholera, having ceased to run to Venice. After a tiresome night I arrived on board (the *Wabash*) on the morning of the 20th instant.

THE ENGLISH SHIP THE SHAH.

Of H. M.'s ship *Shah*, launched recently at Portsmouth, England, the *London Times* says: The *Shah* was laid down on the 7th of March, 1870, under the name of the *Blonde*, as a sister ship to the *Inconstant*, which had been launched the year before. She is built of wood, or rather she has an iron skin which is cased with wood, and is the fifth of the new wooden vessels which have been introduced into the navy. There is nothing remarkable about her construction, but considerable interest has been excited about ships of this class from the mere fact that they are wooden, and that in the present day it should be found desirable to recommend wooden ship building. The *Shah*, then, is a frigate of 4,000 tons; 1,000 nominal horse-power, and is constructed to carry twenty-six guns from six-and-a-half to eighteen tons in weight. It is expected that when complete she will be the fastest ship in the navy; and, throughout, everything in her construction has been sacrificed to attain great speed. At present there are four vessels of the same class—the *Inconstant*, *Active*, *Volage*, and *Raleigh*; but it must be remarked that, while the principle of construction is the same in all, the *Active* and *Volage* have little more than half the tonnage of the other three vessels. The trial trips of these small vessels disappointed the expectations of their advocates, and compelled the Admiralty to admit the impossibility of obtaining the requisite speed of at least sixteen knots an hour from vessels smaller in size than the *Inconstant*. The *Active* type were, therefore, abandoned, and the *Raleigh* and *Shah* designed on the model of the *Inconstant*. The controversy which the construction of this class of vessel has given rise to is of peculiar interest, and has resulted in our taking the lead in the matter, without any intention of doing so, and almost against our will.

In 1868 the news that the American Navy contained a new vessel called the *Wampanoag*, of the frigate class, built of wood, and capable of outrunning in speed any man-of-war in the world, created great excitement. To gather some idea of the character of this vessel we may quote the account given of it by its constructor, Mr. Isherwood, as his remarks describe very fairly the capacities of the *Shah* and its advantages as a war ship. He says: "It was proposed to construct a vessel having a greater speed by several miles per hour than any other ocean steamer; which should be able to go to the British coast in case of hostilities, and burn, sink, and destroy every vessel of inferior force, naval or merchant, that might be found there. Nothing she pursued could escape her, and nothing she fled from could overtake her. The more heavily armed but slower cruisers of the enemy could only follow by the flames of the burning wrecks she left behind her. She would obtain a plentiful supply of coal, water, provisions, and other stores from her prizes for an indefinite length of cruising, and would neutralize the large number of naval steamers required to form a cordon round the enemy's coast for the protection of his commerce from her depredations."

This rather highly colored account of the *Wampanoag* describes fairly the objects which the *Shah* and her sister ships are intended in time of war to fulfil. It has been found impossible to construct an ocean iron-clad capable of cruising at a higher rate of speed than other vessels, or even at as high a rate as the fastest, and yet carrying the same weight of armor-plating and the same sized guns. The engines were found to be too heavily handicapped by armor and guns, and the idea of Mr. Isherwood and Mr. Reed was to get rid of armor-plating altogether, to provide a fair but moderate battery of guns, and to construct a vessel for the special purpose of carrying engines of the highest power with the view of attaining the highest possible speed. Such a vessel, it was argued, would be swift enough to keep at a safe distance from any vessel carrying heavier guns, but could be provided with a battery capable of silencing the guns of any vessel of equal speed. So the *Wampanoag* was built, and the *Inconstant* designed on her model. When, however, the time for experiment came, it was found that the *Wampanoag* did not answer the expectations of her advocates, and she was pronounced a failure by many who were watching with interest the result of the trials. Then in this country, the *Inconstant* was laid down, and there was much talk about money being thrown away in idle experiments; and the Government withdrew the designs of two similar vessels which were to have been laid down. But, in 1869, the *Inconstant*, to the surprise of the skeptics, proved more successful than was anticipated in a series of most crucial tests to which she was exposed. The speed of sixteen knots which was anticipated was easily reached, and she even attained a speed of nearly eighteen knots. The *Active* and the *Volage*, which were built after the *Inconstant*, but on a smaller scale, have not answered the expectations of those who designed them. They are too small and finely built to stand the racket of their engines, and cannot attain the necessary rate of speed. The Admiralty, therefore, returned to the *Inconstant* type, and laid down two more vessels, the *Raleigh* and the *Shah*.

In accounting for the failure of the *Wampanoag* it was said that the construction was defective, and that, though the design should have been successful, it was carried out in a way which left no chance of success. The *New York Times*, commenting in 1869 on the failure of this vessel, says that there were five of these fast cruisers—the *Wampanoag*, *Madawaska*, *Neshaminy*, *Ammonoosuc*, and *Pompoonoosuc*, which were intended to,

possess very high speed under steam, and at the same time be very efficient under canvas: "While we believe fully in the ideas and intentions which prompted the construction of these fast ships, it must be admitted that want of constructive skill in their building has frustrated the original designs of the Department. This criticism applies not only to the dimensions of the hull and its general character, but also to the steam machinery, and to the extent and disposition of the spars and canvas. As sailing vessels, the *Wampanoag* class have been utterly inefficient. In addition, the ships were so cramped and crowded with boilers and bunkers that it was difficult, if not impossible, to berth the officers and men properly, and to carry an adequate supply of provisions and stores. Still further, their batteries were so insignificant as to be wholly unworthy of ships of 4,000 tons. The English navy has ships nearly as fast as the *Wampanoag* class for practical sea service, which yet possess more than double their battery power, besides being full-rigged ships and superb under canvas. Such ships could cruise over the world without ever lighting a fire in their furnaces. Moreover, of the five ships of this class only two are properly constructed of serviceable materials. The ill-seasoned materials and very imperfect fastenings of the other three make it impossible to do much with them. They never have been to sea, and probably will never go under any circumstances."

This is severe criticism, and its severity is greater because it is American. It is certain, however, that through a want of proper supervision the United States has lost the lead in the construction of this powerful and valuable class of vessels, and we have unintentionally taken it. The trials of the *Shah* when her machinery is ready, and she is completely fitted, will be watched with interest, for it is confidently expected that she will outstrip the other vessels of her own class and will attain a speed of perhaps eighteen knots an hour. In her construction great care has been taken to gain every possible advantage which might tend to increase her speed, whether in the disposition of her battery or in her actual form. At present she is a vessel of which the country may be proud, and if she satisfies the expectations of those who have designed and built her, she will be one of the most useful and powerful vessels in the Royal navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Chief Engineer Thomas J. Jones, as inspector of machinery afloat at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

First Assistant Engineer Albert S. Greene, to special duty at Washington, D. C., connected with the examination of officers for promotion, on the 1st October next.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kellogg, to the Michigan as executive.

SEPTEMBER 29.—Captain R. B. Lowry, to command the Canandaigua on the 4th October next.

SEPTEMBER 30.—Commander John Watters, to command the Osprey on the 8th October.

Lieutenant-Commander G. K. Haswell, to the Osprey on the 8th October as executive.

Lieutenants Chas. T. Forse, R. M. G. Brown, Midshipmen J. W. Beane, E. B. Underwood, and Fred. Tyler; Paymaster Henry T. Wright, Acting Boatswain John Bell, Gunner James Thayer, Acting Carpenter James Burke, and Sailmaker Samuel Tate, to the Osprey on the 8th October next.

Lieutenant John P. Merry, to temporary duty at the Naval Repository, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon George H. Torney, to the Frolic.

Pay Inspector James Fulton, as purchasing paymaster at the Philadelphia Station.

Boatswain Jasper Coghlan, to the receiving ship New Hampshire at Norfolk, Va.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 24.—First Assistant Engineer Albert Aston has reported his return home, having been detached from the Yantic on the 10th August, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Gunner Thomas Stewart, from duty at the Experimental Battery, Annapolis, Md., and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Master Perry Garst, from the Saranac, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, from duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to duty in charge of stores at Philadelphia.

Chief Engineer S. D. Hibbert, from duty in charge of stores at Philadelphia, but to continue on duty as president of the Examining Board of Engineers.

Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Thomas, from duty connected with the examination of officers for promotion, on the 30th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Paymaster S. T. Browne has reported his arrival home, having been detached from duty as naval storekeeper at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the 30th April last, and has been ordered to settle accounts.

SEPTEMBER 29.—Captain Wm. Ronkendorff, from the command of the Canandaigua on the 4th October next, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon J. H. Tinkham, Assistant Surgeon E. Z. Darr, Boatswain Hallowell Dickinson, Carpenter S. N. Whitehouse, and Sailmaker Theodor C. Herbert, from the Constellation, and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Rae, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

SEPTEMBER 30.—Lieutenant-Commander D. C. Woodrow, from the receiving ship Sabine, and ordered to the Osprey on the 8th October next.

Lieutenant Louis V. Housell, from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to the Osprey on the 8th October next.

Lieutenant John G. Rich, from the receiving ship Potomac, and ordered to the Osprey on the 8th October next.

Lieutenant Chas. Belknap, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant D. Delahanty, from the Portsmouth on the 5th inst., and ordered to temporary duty on board the receiving ship Independence at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieutenant C. W. Christopher, from the Portsmouth on the 2d inst., and placed on sick leave, with permission to remain at the Island of Oahu, Sandwich Islands.

Surgeon F. H. Kidder, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the steamer Osprey, on the 8th October next.

Assistant Surgeon F. B. Stephenson, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Osprey on the 8th October next.

Assistant Surgeon Hampden Aubock, from the Frolic, and granted two months' leave.

Pay Director B. H. Clark, an inspector at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and to remain on duty at the Naval Asylum, Phila.

Pay Inspector A. W. Russell, as purchasing paymaster at Philadelphia, and ordered as inspector of provisions, etc., at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

Paymaster M. B. Cushing, from the Constellation, and ordered to settle accounts.

Gunner Cecile C. Nell, from the Constellation, and ordered to the Canandaigua.

PROMOTED.

Commander Wm. T. Truxton, to be a captain in the Navy from September 25, 1872.

Lieutenant-Commander Roderick S. McCook, to be a commander in the Navy from September 25, 1872.

Master James D. Adams, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from September 15, 1873.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Rear-Admiral Charles Stedman, from September 24, 1873.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Paymaster Robert B. Rodney has been granted six months' leave, with permission to leave the United States. The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. N. Hampill has been extended three months.

The surviving soldiers of the Mexican War, now resident in Minnesota, met at St. Paul September 18, the following being present, viz.: Willis A. Gorman, Third and Fourth Indiana Cavalry; Martin N. Kellogg, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Clarence De Montreville, Louisiana Volunteers; Edwin Y. Shelly, Third U. S. Dragoons; George H. Davis, First Massachusetts Infantry; Christopher Graham, Second Indiana Volunteers; George W. Brannon, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Archibald Mooney, Second Pennsylvania Infantry. During the past year the secretary, Dr. De Montreville, of a society of the veterans, of which General Gorman is president, has been endeavoring to obtain the names of all those resident in Minnesota who served in the Army during the Mexican war, together with their present place of residence and the particular arm of the service to which they belonged. He has made up a list of twenty-eight in all. The following resolutions were passed by the meeting:

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to open correspondence with the different organizations of the Soldiers of the Mexican War throughout the United States, to the end that we may act in concert in all matters in future.

Resolved, That we, as soldiers of the Mexican war, do respectfully call the attention of the Federal Government to the fact that, as one of the results of our service, in conjunction with the Regular and Volunteer army, we acquired the golden State of California, and New Mexico, and settled the boundary of Texas, and that we feel that some further recognition of such service is due the few survivors of that war, after the lapse of twenty-seven years.

The association adjourned, to meet again in annual reunion at St. Paul on the 14th day of September, 1874. In the evening the members of the association in the city met in the Metropolitan Hotel and sat down to supper.

The Pittsburgh *Leader* tells the following story apropos of the recent banquet of the Army of the Cumberland: "When Chaplain Christie was responding to a toast last Thursday evening he quoted the words of General Sherman at one of the most severe battles in the southwest, when he exclaimed, 'Be firm, boys, we will soon have support.' When he read the report of his speech in one of the city papers on the following day, after his return to Butler county, he was dumbfounded on reading that he represented the General to have said, 'Be firm, boys, you will soon have supper.' He went out and took a walk of about fourteen miles to compose his feelings. It failed to satisfy his longings for a personal encounter with the reporter of that paper, so he put on his armor and instruments of war and came down to the city. The reporter got wind of that strategic movement and started for the compositor, who started for the West to find a Quaker colony. The reporter is hunting for the same serene locality, and the chaplain is hot on the trail of both. What the tenor of future despatches from the West may be is a subject of much anxiety to the friends of both the printer, who is believed to be a few hours ahead, and the reporter, who is doing his horizontal best to make the connection at San Francisco for the Sandwich Islands.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL GEORGE, late chief of the Oneida Indians in this State, was buried on Friday September 24, in the Indian cemetery, near Syracuse. The old chief was seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death. The funeral was held at the Church of the Good Shepherd, on the reservation, in the presence of a large number of visitors from Syracuse and the late chief's people. Bishop Huntington officiated, assisted by the three Episcopal clergymen of Syracuse, and at the cemetery the bishop delivered an address praising the character and career of Captain George. In the course of his remarks he related that in the war of 1776 George was employed by the Government as a runner, and in this capacity, while carrying despatches for the commanding officer of Fort Niagara to Canandaigua, he performed the almost incredible feat of running a distance of 115 miles between the rise and set of sun and returning the same distance on the next. Captain George was also a great hunter, and his long life was full of history, incidents, and usefulness to his people.

SEVERAL hundred cases of arms and accoutrements for the native troops on the Gold Coast have been embarked on board the steamer *Warren*, at Woolwich Arsenal, the belts and pouches, as well as the rifles and bayonets, being all of the old-fashioned kind, which have been lying in store since the army was supplied with more modern weapons and appurtenances. Temporary magazines are also being built on board the ship for the reception of the ammunition, and four large iron tanks, which are to be sent out to form water-condensing apparatus, will be made use of as gunpowder safes. A quantity of wire for telegraphic purposes is among her stores, and she will also take out about sixty tons of provisions for the troops. The old and almost obsolete 1853 pattern of muzzle-loading Enfield rifle—the arm which, after being superseded in the regular army and militia, and finally discarded by the volunteers in favor of breechloaders, is to be placed in the hands of friendly natives for use against their hereditary foe.

A ROYAL warrant directs that the pay of the British colonels of cavalry regiments of the line shall be in future assimilated with that of colonels of infantry regiments of the line—namely, £1,000 a year, instead of £1,350.

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THE committee of the survivors of the Mexican war—General J. H. Hobart Ward, General H. Gates Gibson, General Charles K. Graham, General Thomas W. Sweeny, General Francis E. Pinto, General Addison Farnsworth, General John D. McGregor, Colonel William Lyon Tidball, Major William J. Gary, Captain James C. Marriott, Frank D. Clark, and John O'Connor—met at Knickerbocker Cottage, Sixth avenue, on Thursday evening, September 25, to perform the labors assigned them at the recent convention of the survivors of that war held in Military Hall, in the Bowery. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers for the association elected, which the committee were to report to the Convention at an adjourned meeting to be held at Military Hall on Thursday evening, October 2. All persons who served in that war, in the Army or Navy of the United States, are requested to be present on that occasion.

COMMANDER J. S. SKERRETT, commanding U. S. ship *Portsmouth*, under date of September 4, reported that it was his intention to leave Honolulu on Monday, the 8th ult., for a cruise in search of danzers reported in the Hydrographic Office, but has determined to remain a week longer on account of the serious illness of King Lunailio, and in consideration of the request of the U. S. minister resident, who apprehended that, in the event of his decease, some political disturbance would occur, to the great danger of the lives and property of citizens of the United States and others. It will be strange if the Sandwich Islands are to be called so soon to again pass through the agony of a change of rulers.

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REAR-ADmirAL WINSLOW.

THE war of the Rebellion, at sea a thing of blockades, and of fights of ships against forts, gave opportunity for only one of these sea fights after the old-fashioned yard-arm to yard-arm pattern in which the naval heart chiefly delights; and to JOHN A. WINSLOW, at the time a captain in our Navy, fell this opportunity, of which he made such good use that it has placed his name in our naval history side by side with those of our early heroes. The announcement of the death, at his residence in Boston Highlands, on the evening of Monday, September 29th, of the hero of the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* fight, will revive throughout the country the recollection of that famous engagement off the coast of France, which lifted him so prominently into public view; while the less noted record of those years devoted to the discharge of duty which prepared him for that distinction, will be but for the moment dwelt upon and then forever lost to sight in the single recollection of the dramatic scene with which the name of WINSLOW will be forever connected in popular history.

Admiral WINSLOW, who was born in North Carolina, November 19, 1811, owed his appointment to the Naval Academy, which he entered February 1, 1827, to the influence of DANIEL WEBSTER. His first service was in the West India squadron as a midshipman on board the *Falmouth* during 1829-30 and 1831, and among the junior officers of the *Erie*, at that time attached to the squadron, was RAPHAEL SEMMES, his antagonist of a third of a century later. Returning to the United States and passing through a course of instruction at the New York Naval School, young WINSLOW passed a creditable examination, and received his warrant as passed midshipman June 10, 1833, with a recommendation for further promotion, which did not come, however, until December 9, 1839, when he received his commission as lieutenant. Meanwhile he had served on board the sloop *Erie*, Brazilian squadron, and at the Boston naval rendezvous. His first command as lieutenant was on board the steamer *Missouri*, which was destroyed by fire, and WINSLOW returned home, bringing despatches from our minister to Spain. In 1845 he was ordered to the frigate *Cumberland*, and remained in the home squadron until 1846, taking part in the attack on Tobasco, and engaged in various skirmishes from Rio Grande river down the coast. For gallantry at Tobasco, Lieutenant WINSLOW was given a choice of all the vessels captured by Commodore PERRY. He selected a double-top-sail, Baltimore built schooner, afterward entered in our service as the *Morris*, named after a son of Commodore MORRIS, who was killed in action. He took part in the naval operations connected with the Mexican war, and during 1849 held the position of first lieutenant and executive officer on board the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, cruising on the coast of Mexico. He was on duty at the Boston Navy-yard in 1849-50, and from 1851 to '55 was connected with the frigate *St. Lawrence*, in the Pacific. He was commissioned as commander September 14, 1855, and commanded the Boston rendezvous in 1858-9 and was lighthouse inspector in 1860-61.

At the opening of the war of the Rebellion, in 1861-2, he was attached to the Mississippi flotilla, being present at Fort Pillow in the latter year, and

engaged in various attacks and skirmishes with guerillas while in command of the expedition up White River for the relief of General CURTIS's army, in June, 1862. July 16, 1862, he was commissioned as captain, and in 1863 was ordered on special service in command of the *Kearsarge*, whose battery consisted of seven guns, two 11-inch Dahlgren, one 30-pounder rifle, and four light 32-pounders. On

Sunday, June 10, 1864, the *Kearsarge* met and engaged the steamer *Alabama*, off Cherbourg, France. The officers of the latter vessel were so confident of victory that grand preparations were ordered, and invitations extended to French officers for a reception on shore on the night after the return to Cherbourg; and before leaving port a main topsail was spread in the hold with 200 pairs of irons for prisoners. It was said that the special trains brought from Paris 40,000 persons to witness the battle from the Cherbourg breakwater. At 10 20 A. M. on the day mentioned the *Kearsarge*, being in the offing, discovered the *Alabama* steaming out, accompanied by the English yacht *Deerhound*. Captain WINSLOW at once cleared his ship for action, having previously protected his machinery and vital points with chain cable fastened up and down over it, after the manner adopted by Admiral FARRAGUT during the passage of the forts on the Mississippi river. When the *Alabama* had reached the distance of seven miles from the shore, and was about nine hundred yards from the *Kearsarge*, the engagement commenced. The *Alabama* was first to open fire. Two other broadsides were fired before the *Kearsarge* replied, and then the action commenced in earnest. Broadside to broadside the two vessels fought, moving in a circular track, by which manœuvres the *Alabama* was prevented from taking refuge within the lines of French jurisdiction. Although the *Alabama* was manned by experienced artillerists, her firing for a time was very wide; whereas on board the *Kearsarge* an order was given by Captain WINSLOW not to discharge a single piece without first taking direct aim, so that nearly ever shot told upon the *Alabama*. After making seven distinct circles around each other it became evident to Captain WINSLOW that his antagonist was trying to make for the shore, and a few more well directed guns caused her to surrender, her hull being so shattered that she was in a sinking state, while the *Kearsarge* was comparatively unharmed. At 12 30 P. M. the *Alabama* went down.

SEMMES, even after surrendering his vessel, took refuge with many of his officers and men on the British yacht *Deerhound* and sailed for England, first throwing his sword into the sea rather than be compelled to give it up to his conqueror. The remainder of the crew were picked up by the boats of the *Kearsarge*, and taken on board that vessel. Five of the crew of the *Kearsarge* were wounded, two slightly, two of them died. Seventeen of the wounded men of the *Alabama* were picked up by the boats of the victorious vessel. The total number of killed and wounded on board the *Alabama* was never known; and the number of men composing her crew is also unknown. The battery of the *Alabama* consisted of eight guns, one 68-pounder, of 9,000 pounds weight, one 100-pounder rifle and six heavy 32-pounders. For this gallant action, Captain WINSLOW was promoted to the grade of commodore, his commission dating June 19, 1864. On his return to the United States he was made the recipient of many ovations and public honors. Congress also tendered him a vote of thanks for his gallantry.

Captain WINSLOW was ordered to the command of the Gulf Squadron in 1866, which command he retained until 1867; afterwards was commandant of the Portsmouth, N. H. Navy-yard, and in the spring of 1870 was commissioned rear-admiral and ordered to the command of the Pacific fleet. He was ordered home to be retired on November 19, 1872, but by special acts of Congress was continued on the active list of the Navy.

Admiral WINSLOW, at the time the illness seized him which has resulted in his death, was in command of the Pacific fleet. While off the island of Riuitar, he was seized with a slight shock or paralysis one day after taking a bath. From that time he failed rapidly, resigning his command in July 1872, on account of his ill health, and taking his place on the retired list. During the winter of 1872 he was in California, his health improving gradual-

ly. Returning to Washington in May, 1873, he became again very ill. May 29 he came to Boston, having a third severe illness, and sinking away gradually until the hour of his death. Conscious almost to the last, he realized the nearness of his end, and passed quietly away. He leaves a widow and three living children, two sons and a daughter. Of the sons, one is in the Navy and the other a lawyer in New York.

We publish this week a communication upon the subject of "clothes," and as we have already been visited by the first drops which indicate the coming of a shower of similar favors, we stop to remind our correspondents that it is possible to say so much, even upon this exciting topic, as to exhaust the patience of any but a feminine listener. While the question as to what uniform should be adopted was under discussion, we gave considerable space to communications of this sort, but now that the question has been finally determined, we think we can find better use for our columns.

Another fruitful subject of discussion and complaint, the abuse of the company fund, seems likely to be exhausted, if Secretary BELKNAP's order upon the subject (G. O. No. 97) is properly observed. This order is, as we said last week, a just one, and one that was needed, as the complaints in the columns of the JOURNAL for years back will show. We have given place to these complaints because we believe it is one purpose of such a journal as this to bring to light the abuses which creep into the military and naval service, and to secure their correction. Let us hope that in time this part of its mission will have been fulfilled, and the service be brought to such perfection in all its parts that, like the "one-horse shay" of Dr. Holmes, it will be impossible to discern any weakness in it, and our columns resound like the strings of David's harp, with the songs of rejoicing and content which flow in upon us from land and sea—when in the Army even the Quartermaster's Department shall come in for a benediction, and in the Navy the staff and the line shall, like the lion and the lamb, lie down together.

LIEUTENANT F. A. MULLANY, U. S. Marine Corps, one of the officers referred to in the JOURNAL of last week as having been ordered back to the Asiatic Station, to remain until his debts were paid, has had his orders revoked and been directed to appear before a Naval General Court-martial, now in session at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to answer to charges which it is expected will lead to interesting developments. Two naval officers of the court have been relieved, and Captain R. S. COLUM and First Lieutenant D. P. MANNIX, U. S. Marine Corps, substituted for this trial. This evidence of rigor in dealing with financial delinquents cannot fail to have an excellent effect upon those officers who, insensible to their duty to comrades, or unmindful of their moral responsibilities, are guilty of acts which bring discredit not alone upon themselves, but indirectly upon all the members of a honorable service.

Common honesty and ordinary prudence are all that are necessary to protect the naval and military service from the reproach of *fraud*, which is the simplest name for the contraction of debts without means or intent to pay.

THE Canadian *Volunteer Review* copies General MEIGS's letter to the President of the National Rifle Association with this comment: "In another page we reprint from the UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL a very interesting letter from the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army to the President of the National Rifle Association, on the subject of the practical method of finding the trajectory of any rifle that may be used in the competition. Our neighbors are undoubtedly taking the proper steps for making their newly organized Rifle Association valuable in a truly national point of view, and the practical good sense exhibited in the letter referred to, in placing within reach of the most simple minded the means of solving a very intricate problem in gunnery is an example of how thoroughly utilized every experience gained will be. But there is one thing of which the utility is at best doubtful, and that is to have a variety of rifles at one and the same time, or to give encouragement

for anything but the soldiers' weapon. Those objects of the association is to make good marksmen of professional soldiers, not of sportsmen, and the weapon best fitted for the conditions is the one alone which should be used. The mode of finding the trajectory is both ingenious and useful."

APROPOS of the publication of the Naval Regulations of 1802, which we continue this week, we may state that the official publication of a Navy Register was delayed until thirteen years later, being, as is well-known, first authorized by a resolution of the United States Senate December 15, 1815, since when it has been continued annually, and since 1865 semi-annually.

Most of the early unofficial Navy Lists were mere lists of names. The oldest separate publication of a Navy List we know of is one belonging to Captain PREBLE, which is, he informs us, a small 12mo of 32 pages. The following is its title in full.

An original and correct List of the United States Navy, containing a List of the Ships in Commission, and their respective Force. A List of officers and their rank; as well those belonging to the Navy as the Marine Corps; and a Digest of the principal laws relating to the Navy etc., etc., etc. By Charles W. Goldborough. City of Washington, November 1800. Copyright secured according to law.

This Register contains a list of the captures of French armed vessels, by the ships of war of the United States, "during the recent *quasi* war with France," in all amounting to *seventy-two*. And it appears from it that the personnel of the Navy comprised at that time 26 captains, 9 master commanders, 108 lieutenants, 7 commanders of galleys, 35 surgeons, 28 surgeons mates, 22 sailing masters, 26 purers, 359 midshipmen; 1 lieutenant-colonel marines, 4 captains do., 18 first lieutenants do., 18 second lieutenants do.; 16 Navy agents, 2 Naval constructors.

Captain PREBLE has another curious Navy Register for 1813, of which the following is the title and preface in full:

A complete list of the American Navy, showing the name, number or guns, command-ers' names, and stations of each vessel, with the names of all the officers in the service, for October 1813, and Steele's list of the Navy of Great Britain for July 1813. Boston. Published by Russell, Cutters & Co., and Joshua Belcher, 1813. *Preface.*—In preparing the following pages for the press great pains have been taken to present to the public a more correct list of the American Navy than has ever been published. Such a list is believed to be now completed, and the compiler is much indebted to the politeness of several gentlemen of the Navy for the corrections which could not otherwise be obtained.

The latest Steele's list to be procured, is so far republished as to convey all the information respecting the British navy, which possesses any interest for the general news reader. It is intended to publish every three months a corrected edition of these lists, if the sale of the present promises encouragement to the undertaking.

The deep and general interest which has been excited in the patriotic mind by the valorous achievements of our Naval heroes, induces a belief that the permanent establishment of a competent list of the American Navy must receive adequate patronage.

Boston, September 30, 1813.

We believe the anticipations of the publishers were not realized, and that no other list was issued by them. In addition to the list of the officers and ships of our Navy and ships of the British navy, the book contains an account of all the British vessels of war taken and destroyed in 1812 and 1813 up to the date of publication, and an obituary of officers deceased during the war.

OVER a million and a half of money has been voted by the British Parliament for the completion of the defences of Portsmouth dockyard, and the greater part of the sum will be expended in armor-plates and gigantic ordnance. The four great circular forts out in deep water beyond Spithead require a finishing touch, and the works at Eastney will probably be considerably augmented in both size and guns. The whole, or nearly the whole, of the fortifications in question were commenced just as the great revolution in all things naval set in some eight years ago, and considerable difficulty is experienced in modifying and adapting them to the suddenly altered requirements of the age. It is not so much the battering power of modern rifled guns that these new forts have to fear, but the extraordinary ranges at which shell fire is effective. Formerly at Charleston, and latterly at Paris and Strasbourg, it has been practically demonstrated that with guns as light as 100-pounders, an intervening distance of five and even six miles is insufficient to secure large towns from bombardment; and it is therefore with feelings of the greatest concern that many English officers contemplate the contingencies that might reasonably be expected to arise upon the passing of the outer forts at Portsmouth by a powerful, heavily armed frigate. There can be little doubt that the beautiful new suburb of Southsea, if not the dock-yard itself, could be easily shelled by a vessel lying a little S. W. of the

"spit" fort, where she herself would be exposed to the fire of about twelve shore guns only. FARAGUT's operations against coast fortifications, the passing of Fort Morgan especially, are regarded as quite sufficient to warrant a belief in the feasibility of successfully running through the outside forts, though it is often urged, and with truth, that the use of armor plates and of guns immeasurably superior to any ever used by the confederates, render a reliable comparison with the operations of 1860-5, utterly impossible. Forts St. Helens, the Horse, and Nomans, at Portsmouth, are very formidable works, notwithstanding that concentration has been freely sacrificed for an "all-round" fire.

THE British and American Mixed Claims Commission, which has been in session at Newport during the summer, completed its work September 25, after two years' labor, and just one day within the time allotted it. Ninety five millions of dollars was claimed by 478 British subjects as damages against the United States for the acts of its officials not covered by the Alabama claims. 181 claims were allowed, with a total award of \$1,929,819—an insignificant part of the amount covered by the claims admitted. One million dollars was claimed by American subjects as damages against Great Britain for the St. Albans raids, among other things. None of these were allowed. The Commission has added its official testimony to the evidence already published, to disprove the assertion that our Army burned Columbia.

THE comments of General HANCOCK on the proceedings of a Court-martial, which we publish elsewhere, show that the General is determined to put a stop, if possible, to the desertions to which his Department has heretofore been peculiarly subject.

AN agreeable affair at the Army and Navy Club took place on Thursday evening, the 18th ult., the occasion being the presentation of a testimonial in the shape of a splendid sword to Admiral Jas. H. Strong, U. S. N., by a few personal friends. Judge John R. Brady made the presentation in an admirable speech, referring to Admiral Strong's services in the war, etc., to which Admiral S. replied. A fine collation was served at the Club. Among the party present on the occasion were Major-General Hancock, Admiral Charles S. Boggs, Generals Graham, Tyler, Burns, Gillmore, Burnett, McMahon; Colonels Mitchell, Dunan; Messrs. Wm. B. Garrison, James M. Motley, Charles Wall, R. P. Perrin, C. H. Kerner, D. Pearsall, J. F. Freeborn, Jr., H. C. Ellis, R. M. Millspaugh, Frank Wrisley, Thomas S. Morton, B. E. Mallory, James B. Weaver, Doctor Wm. H. Maxwell, S. A. Main, W. L. Strong, Frank H. Scott, and many others. Judge Brady as usual was equal to the occasion, and the affair passed off with great *éclat*. The Admiral sailed on the 23d ult. for Rio de Janeiro, to assume command of the South Atlantic Fleet, U. S. N. The sword was manufactured by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., and is an elegant specimen of handiwork.

THE prize offered by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for competition at Creedmoor next week is now on exhibition at the office of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, No. 1 Bond street. In regard to it the agent of the company, Mr. Adams, writes us as follows:

GENTLEMEN: We have completed the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize, and it is now ready for the inspection of yourselves and your friends. We have spared no pains to make it—what we believe you will pronounce it—an artistic and beautiful piece of silver, and to accomplish this we have considerably exceeded our estimates, although it gives us pleasure to say that we *obviously* place the piece in your hands for the amount named, \$750.

Very truly yours,

THE GORHAM MFG. CO.,

C. G. ADAMS, Agent.

We expected to publish before this a wood cut showing the design, but an unfortunate accident by which the photographic department of the Gorham manufactory at Providence was destroyed by fire has made it impossible for us to obtain a photograph of the cup until it was completed and placed on exhibition in New York. As the largest manufactory of silverware in the world, having resources for the preparation of designs unsurpassed by any, the Gorham company had it in their power, as we knew, to prepare a piece of silver which should be in every way satisfactory, and the result will show that we have not been disappointed in the expectations we formed of their workmanship.

A SOLDIER's monument for Delaware County, Penn., in the Chester Rural Cemetery, was dedicated with unusual ceremony on Wednesday, the 1st inst. The procession, which was of great length, was marshalled by General Charles L. Leiper, formerly colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, assisted by a number of aids. Lieutenant-Commander H. De Haven Manley, represented the Navy; Captain and Brevet-Colonel May H. Stacey, Twelfth Infantry, the Army, and Lieutenant Henry C. Cochrane, the Marine Corps. The Hon. John W. Forney delivered the oration. The monument is composed of a granite base, surmounted by a bronze statue of a soldier at rest. Cost, \$5,500.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THOUGHTS UPON CLOTHES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On Sunday last the troops composing the garrison of this post made their first appearance in the new uniform, and the event created quite a little wave of excitement.

Opinions among officers, enlisted men, and outsiders, are various as to benefits of the change. Some parts of the new uniform are highly spoken of, while other parts excite unqualified disapprobation. The dress cap is admitted on all sides to be a vast improvement on the old unshapely and unserviceable thing which was dignified with the name of dress hat. The new coat is also an improvement, being so cut that a man with any pretensions to a figure can secure a good fit without alteration, and being substantially made throughout. The light blue facings on it give a very pleasing effect. At a distance, however, the effect was not so good as was that of the old coat; the light blue facing not being distinguishable on the dark blue ground, and the absence of the brass scales, which, when the sun shone on them, used to glisten and throw out sparks of fire in a very martial manner indeed, being very sensibly felt. This objection will not apply, however, to the cavalry or artillery coats, the yellow and scarlet trimmings of which will be visible at a long distance. The campaign hat is also very highly spoken of, and deservedly so. It is made of first class material, and its proportions are so generous that, when unhooked and let down it altogether dispenses with the necessity of an umbrella, and enables its happy possessor to utterly defy and spit upon "Old Sol." To cavalry especially the campaign hat will prove an inestimable blessing, and many a poor trooper, sitting wearily on his horse in the blinding sun of Colorado or New Mexico, will from his heart thank the man who invented this hat.

So much for the credit side of the new uniform; now for the debit side.

To the military mind the "ruffled blouse" is an object of utter disgust and loathing. When received, it is a shapeless mass, and when the unsuspecting votary of Mara is inducted into it, it converts him into a shapeless mass, destroying in him all resemblance to anything either in nature or art, and so transmogrifying him that his own mother would fail to recognize him. As a necessary consequence, it has to be altered, and Private Dooly, as he reluctantly pays the tailor's bill, vaguely wonders what the War Department could have meant when it assured the Army that the new uniform could be worn without alteration. Each company commander will have the blouses of his men altered as seemeth good in his sight, and consequently the old state of things will continue, and there will be about a thousand different styles of blouses worn in the Army. At this post they made, in some of the companies, a very radical change indeed in the blouse; the ruffles are summarily "squelched," being all sewed down flat, which is much the same as if they had been entirely cut off; all the straps, etc., are cut off; the blouse is made to fit closely to the figure (as close as the dress coat), and we have, as a result, a rather ugly-looking, nondescript, half blouse and half dress coat. The old blouse, when properly altered, was infinitely better looking as an article of undress uniform than the new one, and could be worn with comfort when off duty, a point in which the "What is it?" is decidedly lacking. Take a case in point: After guard-mounting the members of the new guard are told to go and change their dress for their undress uniform; they take off the heavy, close-fitting-coat, and substitute for it one which is nearly as heavy and quite as close-fitting.

F. L.

ROUTE MARCHING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Allow me to express my surprise that the system of "route marching," which obtains in the British army has never been adopted into our service. This most essential part of a soldier's education is entirely neglected, and it is an incontrovertible fact that hundreds of men now in the Army, and who have been in it for several years, have never marched a mile under arms! If called upon for active service in the field, service which might necessitate continuous and rapid marching, the want of exercise in this respect would soon be evident. The exercise of marching out could be made both interesting and instructive, and would be highly conducive to the health and physical improvement of the men. The regulations for the British army on this subject are "that the troops on home service are to be practised in route marching once a week during the winter months in marching order, care being taken that every man has his kit in his knapsack. The total length of march is not to be less than eight or ten miles, and every available man is to be in the ranks," etc.

SECRETARY Delano has received a letter from B. F. Potts, Governor of Montana Territory, dated at Virginia City, Montana, August 20, in which he says: "Hon. F. R. Brunot returned here from the Crow agency yesterday, and left the same evening for Colorado to confer with the Utes. He succeeded, after an exercise of great patience, in consummating a treaty with the Utes, by which they surrender their reservation on the Yellowstone, and take one, about one-third the size, in Judith Basin, with the interest on \$1,000,000 per annum, in lieu of their present allowance. The treaty is a wise and human one, just to the Indians and just to our citizens. The great benefits that are to flow to our people by the change in the Indian reservation cannot now be estimated. It will open to settlement one of the finest and most extensive valleys on the continent, and I trust that with the rapid construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad said valley will commence to be settled next year. The terms of said treaty will meet the approbation of every good citizen in Montana.

THE FIRST NAVAL REGULATIONS.

The Naval Regulations of 1802 continued from last week.

OF THE DUTIES OF A LIEUTENANT.

1. He shall promptly, faithfully, and diligently execute all such orders as he shall receive from his commander, for the public service, nor absent himself from the ship without leave, on any pretense.

2. He is to keep a list of the officers and men in his watch, muster them, and report the names of the absentees. He is to see that good order be kept in his watch, that no fire or candle be burning, and that no tobacco be smoked between decks.

3. He is not to change the course of the ship at sea without the captain's directions, unless to prevent an immediate danger.

4. No boats are to come on board or go off without the lieutenant of the watch being acquainted with it.

5. He is to inform the captain of all irregularities, and to be upon deck in his watch, and prevent noise or confusion.

6. He is to see that the men be in their proper quarters in time of action; and that they do perform all their duty.

7. He is to keep a journal, and, at the end of the voyage, to deliver a copy thereof into the Navy office.

8. The youngest lieutenant is frequently to exercise the seamen in the use of small arms; and in the time of action he is to be chiefly with them.

9. He is to take great care of the small arms and see that they be kept clean and in good condition for service, and that they be not lost or embezzled.

10. The first lieutenant is to make out a general alphabetical book of the ship's company, and proper watch, quarter, and station bills, in case of fire, manning of ship, loosing and furling of sails, reeling of top-sails at sea, working of ship, mooring and unmooring, etc., leaving room for unavoidable alterations. This is to be hung in some public part of the ship for the inspection of every person concerned.

11. No lieutenant or other officer belonging to a ship of the United States to go on shore, or on board another vessel, without first obtaining permission from the captain or commanding officer, on his peril, and in the absence of the captain the commanding officer to grant no permission of this sort without authority from the captain previous to the captain's leaving the ship.

OF THE DUTIES OF A SAILING-MASTER.

1. He is to inspect the provisions and stores sent on board, and of what appears not good he is to acquaint the captain.

2. He is to take care of the ballast, and see that it be clean and wholesome, and sign the quantity delivered, and in returning ballast to see that vessels carry away their full lading.

3. He is to give his directions in stowing the hold for the mast-room, trimming the ship, and for preservation of the provisions; and the oldest provisions to be stowed so as to be first expended.

4. He is to take special care that the rigging and stores be duly preserved; and to sign the carpenter's and boatswain's expense book, taking care not to sign unduly allowed as.

5. He is to navigate the ship under the direction of his superior officer, and see that the log and log-book be duly kept, and to keep a good lookout.

6. He is duly to observe the appearances of coasts; and if he discovers any new shoals, or rocks under water, to note them down in his journal, with their bearing and depth of water.

7. He is to keep the hawsers clear when the ship is at anchor, and see that she is not girt with her cables.

8. He is to provide himself with proper instruments and books of navigation, and keep a regular journal, noting therein the going out and coming in of all stores and provisions, and at the end of every cruise deliver a copy thereof into the Navy office, with his log-book.

9. He is to be very careful not to sign any accounts, books, lists, or tickets, before he has thoroughly informed himself of the truth of every particular contained in the same.

10. He is to keep the ship in constant trim, and frequently to note her draught of water in the log-book. He is to observe the alterations made by taking in stores, water, or ballast, and when the ship is in chase, or trying her sailing with another, he is to make memoranda of the draughts of water, the rake of the masts, state of the rigging, and to note every possible observation that may lead to the knowledge of the ship's best point of sailing.

OF THE DUTIES OF A SURGEON.

1. To inspect and take care of the necessaries sent on board for the use of the sick men; if not good, he must acquaint the captain; and he must see that they are duly served out for the relief of the sick.

2. To visit the men under his care twice a day or oftener, if circumstances require it; he must see that his mates do their duty, so that none want due attendance and relief.

3. In cases that are difficult he is to advise with the surgeons of the squadron.

4. To inform the captain daily of the state of his patients.

5. When the sick are ordered to the hospitals he is to send with them to the surgeon an account of the time and manner of their being taken ill, and how they have been treated.

6. But none are to be sent to sick quarters unless their distempers, or the number of the sick on board are such that they cannot be taken due care of; and this the surgeon is to certify under his hand before removal. If the surgeon of the hospital finds they might have been cured in a little time on board, the surgeon of the ship is to have charged against his wages for every man so sent ten dollars.

7. To be ready with his mates and assistants in an engagement, having all things at hand necessary for stopping of blood and dressing of wounds.

8. To keep a day-book of his practice, containing the names of his patients, their hurts, distempers, when

taken ill, when recovered, removal, death, prescriptions, and method of treatment, while under care.

9. From the last book he is to form two journals, one containing his physical, and the other his surgical practice, which are to be sent to the Navy office at the end of every voyage.

10. Stores for the medical department are to be furnished upon his requisition, and he will be held responsible for the expenditure thereof.

11. He will keep a regular account of his receipts and expenditures of such stores, and transmit an account thereof to the accountant of the Navy, at the end of every cruise.

OF THE DUTIES OF A CHAPLAIN.

1. He is to read prayers at stated periods; perform all funeral ceremonies over such persons as may die in the service, in the vessel to which he belongs; or, if directed by the commanding officer, over any person that may die in any other public vessel.

2. He shall perform the duty of school-master, and to that end he shall instruct the midshipmen and volunteers in writing, arithmetic, and navigation, and in whatsoever may contribute to render them proficient. He is likewise to teach the other youths of the ship, according to such orders as he shall receive from the captain. He must be diligent in his office, and such as are idle must be represented to the captain, who shall take due notice thereof.

OF THE DUTIES OF A BOATSWAIN AND MASTER SAIL-MAKER.

1. The boatswain is to receive into his charge the rigging, cables, cordage, anchors, sails, boats, etc.

2. He is not to cut up any cordage or canvas without an order in writing from the captain, and under the inspection of the master; and always to have by him a good quantity of small plats for security of the cables.

3. He and his mates are to assist and relieve the watch, see that the men attend upon deck, and that the working of the ship be performed with as little confusion as may be.

4. His accounts are to be audited and vouches by the captain and master, and transmitted to the Navy office.

5. If he has cause of complaint against any of the officers of the ship with relation to the disposition of the stores under his charge, he is to represent the same to the Navy office, before the pay of the ship. He is not to receive his own wages until his accounts are passed.

6. He is not to sign any accounts, books, lists, or tickets before he has thoroughly informed himself of the truth of every particular therein contained.

7. *Master Sailmaker.* He is, with his mate and crew, to examine all sails that are brought on board, and to attend all surveys and conversions of sails.

8. He is always and in due time to repair and keep the sails in order, fit for service.

9. He is to see that they are dry when put into the storeroom, or very soon to have them taken up and aired, and see that they are secured from drips, damps, and vermin, as much as possible.

10. When any sails are to be returned into store, he is to attend the delivery of them for their greater safety.

OF THE DUTIES OF A GUNNER, ARMORER, AND GUNSMITH.

1. The gunner is to receive by indenture the ordnance, ammunition, small arms, and other stores allowed for the voyage; and if any part thereof be not good he is to represent the same to the captain, in order to its being surveyed and returned.

2. He is to see that the powder-room be well secured, and in right order, before the powder is brought into the ship.

3. Powder in the copper-hooped barrels to be lodged in the ground-tier; to see that the doors of the powder-room be fast locked, the scuttle well shut and covered, and to deliver the keys to the captain.

4. He is timely to advise the captain when any powder comes on board, nor is he to remove it, prepare fuses, etc., without the captain's directions, so that the fire and candles may be extinguished, sentinels posted, and all care used to prevent accidents.

5. He is not to go or send any one into the powder-rooms but by leave of the captain, and to take care that they have nothing about them that will strike fire in falling.

6. No more than three rounds of parchment cartridges are to be filled at a time.

7. Parishing stores are to be surveyed and condemned; but if near any port in the United States, and they can conveniently be returned into store, they must be, otherwise may be thrown overboard.

8. Empty powder barrels are not to be staved, but preserved, to shift such as may be decayed.

9. The armorer and gunsmith are to assist the gunner in the survey and receipt of small arms, and to keep them clean and in good order; but not to take them too often to pieces, which is detrimental to locks, etc.

10. Their station is in the gun-room, or such other place as the commanding officer may direct, where they are to observe the gunner's orders.

11. The gunner is to receive the armorer's tools, and to account for them at the end of the voyage, in the same manner as for the other stores under his charge.

12. In foreign parts, if the small arms want such repairs as cannot be done on board, the captain must cause a survey, and the defectives may be sent ashore to be repaired; but the armorer or gunsmith must attend to see the reparations well executed. They must return the small arms into store clean and in good order.

13. The quantities of powder for exercise, and on occasions of service and scaling, must be supplied by the captain or commanding officer. In time of action the allowance of powder must be reduced by degrees until the same be lessened to one-fourth of the weight of the shot. He is not to swab a gun when it grows hot, for fear of splitting.

14. He is to take care that the guns be placed upon

their proper carriages, for by this means they will fit, and stand a proper height for the sill of the ports.

15. He is not to seal the guns oftener than the ship is refitted, unless upon extraordinary occasions, and with the captain's orders; and when they are loaded for service, he is to see them well tamponed and the vents filled with oskum.

16. He is to use great caution in order to prevent damage to such guns as are struck in the hold, by paying them all over with a coat of warm tar and tallow mixed, etc.

17. He is to take care of the stores committed to him; for no waste that is not perishable will be allowed him, only reasonable wear; and if any accident, it must be vouch'd by the captain.

18. He is to keep the boxes of grape-shot and hand grenades in a dry place.

19. He is not to load the guns with unfixed mixtures, which greatly endanger their splitting.

20. If he has cause of complaint against any of the officers of the ship with relation to the disposition of the stores under his charge, he is to represent the same to the Navy office, before the pay of the ship.

OF THE DUTIES OF A CARPENTER.

1. To take upon him the care and preservation of the ship's hull, masts, etc., and also the stores committed to him by indenture.

2. To visit and inspect all parts of the ship daily, to see that all things are well secured and caulked, order the pumps, and make reports to the captain.

3. In an engagement he is to be watchful, and have all materials ready to repair damages; and frequently to pass up and down the hold with his crew, to be ready to plug up shot-holes.

OF THE DUTIES OF A MASTER-AT-ARMS AND CORPORA.

1. Daily, by turns (as the captain shall appoint) to exercise the ship's company.

2. He is to place and relieve sentinels, to mount with the guard, and to see that the arms be kept in order.

3. He is to see that the fire and candles be put out in season, and according to the captain's order.

4. He is to visit all vessels coming to the ship, and prevent the seamen going from the ship without leave.

5. He is to acquaint the officer of the watch with all irregularities in the ship which shall come to his knowledge.

6. The corporals are to act in subordination to the master-at-arms, and to perform the same duty under him, and to perform the duty themselves where the master-at-arms is not allowed.

OF THE DUTIES OF MIDSHIPMEN.

1. No particular duties can be assigned to this class of officers.

2. They are promptly and faithfully to execute all the orders for the public service of their commanding officers.

3. The commanding officers will consider the midshipmen as a class of officers meriting in an especial degree the fostering care of their government. They will see, therefore, that the schoolmasters perform their duties towards them, by diligently and faithfully instructing them in those sciences appertaining to their department; that they use their utmost care to render them proficient therein.

4. Midshipmen are to keep regular journals, and deliver them to the commanding officer at the stated periods in due form.

5. They are to consider it as the duty they owe to their country to employ a due portion of their time in the study of naval tactics, and in acquiring a thorough and extensive knowledge of all the various duties to be performed on board of a ship of war.

OF THE DUTIES OF A COOK.

1. He is to have charge of the steep-tub, and is answerable for the meat put therein.

2. He is to see the meat duly watered, and the provisions carefully and cleanly boiled, and delivered to the men according to the practice of the Navy.

3. In stormy weather he is to secure the steep-tub that it may not be washed overboard; but if it should be inevitably lost, the captain must certify it, and he is to make oath to the number of pieces so lost, that it may be allowed in the purser's account.

There shall be a distinct apartment appropriated on board of each vessel for the surgeon, purser, boatswain, gunner, sailmaker, and carpenter, that they may keep the public goods committed respectfully to their care.

(To be continued next week.)

PRUSSIAN SIEGE OPERATIONS.

(From the London Engineer, Sept. 12, 1873.)

THE siege operations conducted by the Prussian army have this autumn attracted attention in an unusual degree. They were carried on this year—and will, we believe, continue to be carried on for some years to come—against a face of the fortress of Grandenz, which may be seen on any good map on the right bank of the Vistula. The numbers of men employed this year were nearly as follows: Sappers and miners, 4,420, and infantry, 1,560, besides four batteries of artillery of four guns each. It follows, therefore, that there was much work indicated instead of being carried out, and it required a good professional knowledge of the subject to form any judgment on many parts of the programme. The engineering feature which had attracted most attention in England, and promised to be most interesting, was the mining, it having been believed that experiments on a large scale, with various explosive compounds, would be carried out. Dynamite was actually used, but no gun-cotton. The artillery of Prussia is not generally considered to be as good in the same striking degree as the rest of the army, nevertheless there is one branch of fire in which we gave it as our opinion, in the *Engineer* of November 20 last, that they were pre-eminent, that is vertical and curved fire. Counterscarps and concealed batteries have long been prominent features in Prussian systems of fortifications; it is not,

therefore, surprising that in works specially inviting the powers of curved fire, the latter should have become well developed. Good results of this action of fire we hoped to hear of at the German siege operations, nor were we disappointed. The same cutting down of hidden walls in deep ditches that we read of in the siege of Strasburg was here to be seen under conditions allowing of the scrutiny of all present. One or two points not formerly understood in this country may be noticed. The guns are repeatedly fired in the same direction by means of graduated scales across the front and rear portions of the carriage, which admit of the gun being on each occasion laid at the same angle to the direction of the platform as before, or with any desired correction. In fact, there is an improved application of the plan of laying by battens and chalk. The tangent scale provides for the desired elevation. The most important point, however, is the existence of a lookout-man, placed where he can see the wall which is being destroyed, and signal to the battery so as to correct their aim after each round, which he does with a flag on much the same system as that used by the marksmen at our rifle buts. At first sight this seems a means of assisting a battery that could seldom be adopted on service. Practically, however, this is said to be to a great extent feasible, although the service is, as we are informed, one of extreme peril. The value of life, however, does not appear to be rated so high, even in peace times, in Germany as in England. We are not now speaking of the necessary sacrifice of life for a great end, but of the waste of it through neglect of wise, though often, no doubt, tedious precautions. Any one who has had much to say to powder work knows the surprise with which foreign officers generally, as a class, receive and conform to the directions which are so rigidly enforced on any one entering our government cartridge and powder factories. The remembrance of this comes painfully upon us in connection with the Prussian autumn siege operations, because of the startling fact, the last we now propose to notice, that during the course of them no less than ten men were killed. It is easy to conceive of some single accident causing loss of life, as may happen any day from the bursting of a boiler in a factory; but in this case the loss of life was not caused by a single accident, nor was it due to the action of any power ordinarily beyond control, or of a new and unsuspected character.

Captain Kutzbach, of the Prussian Engineers, who has visited this country, and is well known by reputation, was the officer directly superintending most of the mining operations. After the springing of a mine charged with dynamite, he pressed forward to the seat of action assured of safety to some extent, as he considered, by the existence of a shaft in the vicinity. With such precipitation did he advance, that himself and six of his men sank overpowered by inhaling the gas produced by the explosion, and were only withdrawn with life extinct. That an officer should be allowed to follow the instincts of his enthusiasm, unfettered by the rigid regulations drawn up by older and cooler heads, may well be a matter of not only regret, but also of surprise. But what shall be said to the fact of three men on another occasion losing their lives from the bursting of hand grenades? That it is a service of danger to throw these missiles by hand is undoubted. An English artillery non-commissioned officer, who had thrown large numbers from the head of a sap in our New Zealand war, used to be regarded with deserved respect for thefeat, and we do not know whether even he gave them the three regulation waves of the arm to insure the fuse burning so far as to preclude the possibility of the enemy picking them up and throwing them back before they burst. Recognized as a dangerous performance, the manipulation of hand grenades has been attended with caution. It is even said, on one expedition, that they were found most effective fused, but with no powder in them, for if filled they were frequently thrown without lighting the fuse; while, on the other hand, their fixing was sufficient to frighten the enemy, even although a little experience would have taught him that they did not burst. Without endorsing this tale, which we trust is a libel against the arms in question, we cannot but condemn the method of using them in mock siege operations, especially with fuses so unusually bad as these in question, appear to have been. The fate of a good soldier killed by throwing a bad hand grenade at an imaginary enemy is surely one to be lamented. As regards the death of Capt. Kutzbach and his men, the question may concern civil engineers as nearly as military ones. Was the gas that killed him ordinary carbonic acid, or was it what may be termed nitro-glycerine gas? We fear it may be difficult now to determine this question, but it may indicate the desirability of a little more experiment as to the products of the explosion of nitro-glycerine compounds, and the circumstances insuring their complete combustion, and safely in approaching the spot afterwards.

OF THE ASHANTEES. An occasional correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* writes: The aspect of affairs on the Gold Coast is not encouraging—an empty exchequer and famine stare one in the face; that once flourishing and promising settlement is almost at its last grasp—for Cape Coast Castle and Elmina are now closely beleaguered, and the loyal inhabitants of the surrounding districts, who have been driven in under the guns of the forts for protection, are commencing to die from sheer starvation and exposure, while on the other hand the Ashantees are daily gaining ground and prestige, and even allies, in the persons of the disaffected Elminians. This state of things must not continue, and a great country like England must cause her name to be respected and feared along the whole length of the West Coast of Africa, for none but a resident can understand the sense of astonishment that pervades native tribes, many hundreds of miles away from the scene of action, on perceiving England's inability to punish black men like themselves; and none but a resident can fully realize the unpleasant results that such a discovery might probably lead up to. But *per contra* we must not conceal from ourselves the very disagreeable fact that the task of asserting our power and punishing our present aggres-

sors is one fraught with considerable difficulty and with considerable danger. Writers who date from England, and who have perhaps never set foot on West African soil, speak of driving the Ashantees back across the river Prah as a matter of course—as an affair to be accomplished by a few hundred well armed men, and the expenditure of a certain amount of money and ammunition. Now, I venture to assert that no force, that has ever yet been collected in Cape Coast Castle will succeed in accomplishing by direct attack that very desirable object, and I am not quite certain, the *Times* notwithstanding, that the Fantees, when disciplined and armed with "Sniders," will prove irresistible in the kind of warfare that is known as "bush fighting." The Gold Coast, from the banks of the Prah down to within a few miles of the sea-shore, is covered by one vast forest, traversed here and there, and for short distances, by a few insignificant "bush-paths," but through which—at least within the theatre of what I understand to be the proposed operations—there runs but one road from the coast to the river Prah, which forms the natural boundary line between the land of the Fantees and that of the Ashantees. This road at its best is never more than four feet wide, and there are no open spaces where a battle could be fought except in the neighborhood of the villages that formerly existed. Now, we are all aware that, with the superior weapons which we can command, no force which the King of Ashantees could muster would be able to cope with us for an hour in the open field, and no one knows this better than the Ashantees themselves; but if, on the other hand, they resolutely stick to the forest and determine to avail themselves of that cover which nature has so bountifully supplied, how are we to drive them out? Behind a tree and armed with a weapon, which, however innocuous at long, is extremely effective at short distances, it appears to me that the Ashantees would have a positive advantage, and that a slug-throwing gun is, under such circumstances, infinitely superior to the rifle. I am writing now on the supposition and under the belief that the Fantees are so utterly demoralized as to have become unreliable—you could not persuade 100 of them to follow ten Ashantees into the bush—that it would be quite impossible, whilst the Ashantees occupy the country, to organize a native force able to cope with them: and that the expulsion of the Ashantees will have to be accomplished by such disciplined troops as we can send against them. Now, a terrier has no chance against a rat in his hole; as long as the "varmint" sticks to his retreat he is perfectly safe; and in pursuance of the simile, the Ashantees are quite safe in their forest fastnesses, so long as we cannot strike at their rear and cut off their supplies. The difficulties in our way are enormous, and the enemy is one not altogether unversed in the art of war, and by no means to be despised. The leading journal lays it down that we must administer to the Ashantees a severe lesson, and speaks as though it had forgotten the days of the New Zealand war, when we discovered to our cost the difficulty of dealing with savage and warlike tribes in a densely wooded country. In New Zealand, too, one not altogether unversed in the art of war, and by no means to be despised. The leading journal lays it down that we must administer to the Ashantees a severe lesson, and speaks as though it had forgotten the days of the New Zealand war, when we discovered to our cost the difficulty of dealing with savage and warlike tribes in a densely wooded country. In New Zealand, too, one not altogether unversed in the art of war, and by no means to be despised. 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THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FIFTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.—The handsome parade grounds of the Second division of the National Guard, adjoining Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Monday last presented a far different appearance than when its courtesies were so wantonly abused by the disgraceful scenes enacted by one portion of the Second brigade, of the First division, some two weeks since. The last occasion was the parade of the Fifth brigade, of the Second division, commanded by Brigadier-General Thomas S. Dakin—a brigade composed of the oldest portion of the military of Brooklyn. The Old Fifth, as this brigade is commonly termed, has had its military vicissitudes, and the changes it has passed through are somewhat numerous; yet it still shows vigor, and what is still better, has a vigorous commander, and one whom the "boys" sometimes think never "lets up" on them in drill when he once gets them in the field. As customary, the battalions were ordered on the ground early in the forenoon, and consumed the time until past midday in drills by company and battalion, in some instances with profitable results, as was afterwards exhibited in the brigade evolutions. The men therefore were pretty tired at lunch time, and the hour and a half or two hours rest was not even enough for the two hours brigade drill which subsequently followed. General Dakin had prescribed some forty different movements for the brigade drill, which, even after some reductions, occupied at least two hours in their execution, only one short rest being allowed. The battalions were all, as usual after a long summer's rest, more or less rusty, as the saying is, yet the drill was eminently successful, and the men steady and attentive throughout. There were blunders as a matter of course—and was there ever a drill without them? But to attempt to criticize in detail the movements of a small brigade like the Fifth, on a fifty acre field, is more than can be possibly expected from an observer who from necessity is confined to the limited precincts of the line of spectators or from the cottage by the road. One could see with half an eye, however, when the troops got any way mixed by the vehement gestures of the brigade commander and his veteran chief, and by the bold feats of horsemanship across the fields. But why all this was thus, or who was really to blame was not an "easy one," for military or unmilitary spectators along the line.

The evolutions, happily for all concerned, at last ended, and about 4 P. M. the brigade was formed in line for review by Brevet Major-General Catlin (retired, U. S. Army), the brigade chief of staff. This review was received conjointly by Major-General Woodward, commanding the Second division, and Brevet Major-General Morris, Inspector-General of the State, who were accompanied by the division staff, and Commissary-General Heath, of the Governor's staff. Captain Simons, of the Eleventh brigade howitzer battery, also acted on the division staff as chief of artillery, but circumstances over which he had no control prevented him from conforming, as regards uniform and horse equipments, to prescribed regulations. The review was very fair, but we saw no real necessity in the halting of the reviewing party at the off-start by the brigade commander, after they had broken, to inspect the line. Moreover, the coming back into position temporarily disconcerted their horses, and otherwise had a bad effect. The troops, as a whole, stood very steady during the drill, only all should have stood at an ORDER; and the Fifteenth battalion should not have considered an IN PLACE exactly the order of the line. We do not, however, single this command out in consequence of its single ranks. After the brigade was in column, we really thought it would never move. We did not hear the command MARCH, yet presumed it had been given, for the brigade commander rode forward to take his position at the head of the column. Yet there the battalion stood, while the consolidated music on the right had moved off and had almost reached the first change of direction before the battalions took the step and came along, led by General Dakin and his brilliantly equipped staff, all of whom saluted in good time, and gracefully. At considerably less than the prescribed fifty paces, to the left of the point of the review, a marker was posted, so that all the battalions could not help but come to a CARRY. The troops followed in the following order: Thirteenth regiment, Fifteenth and Twenty-eighth battalions, and Fourteenth regiment of Infantry, and the Separate Troop of Cavalry. The numerical positions of the regiments being changed in accordance with a recently established precedent, and not by any authority of the Tactics that we can see. Still, we presume General Dakin has commenced a series of intended changes of the positions of the battalions, and next time we expect to see the Thirteenth on the left, and the Twenty-eighth or the Fourteenth on the right, the Fifteenth anywhere, and the cavalry nowhere in particular. But surely the Twenty-eighth has held one of the posts of honor too long, and it is about time Colonel McLeer's boys took the lead, when left in front. We append the following brief remarks regarding the organizations of the brigade as they passed in review:

Thirteenth Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs in command, as usual, paraded eight commands of ten files. The regiment was in fatigue uniform, and the sombre gray never needed the relief of the white cross belts more. The regiment has adopted the belts, however, but the matter of procuring them is, like everything else in this command lately,

decidedly slow. Company G—the company which was recently refused a transfer to the Twenty-third—did not put in an appearance at this parade, the members having been apparently persuaded that the payment of a fine was the only penalty for this combined act of insubordination. It remains now to be seen how far they are correct. The one file that did parade, despite the foolish action of the company, deserves special mention in General Orders. We may write more fully some other time on this subject. The Thirteenth, though slim in numbers, made by far the best appearance in the column, and in the drill gave an excellent exhibition.

Fifteenth Battalion. Colonel Meyenberg, paraded, in single rank, six commands, ten front, and made only a fair appearance. This command is a useless appendage to the State service.

Twenty-eighth Infantry. Major Wills commanding, looked exceedingly well in white trousers, and passed in very good style.

Fourteenth Infantry. Colonel McLeer, never looked better, parading, as it did, in full dress, ten commands of eight files. The old regiment is picking up well under its new commander.

The Separate Troop. under Captain Sandhusen, paraded over fifty strong, and made a very commendable display, both in drill and at the review. This is a good troop of cavalry.

The afternoon was pleasant, and drew a large number of spectators to the grounds, who were kept in place along the line of guidons by policemen, and not, as sometimes, by reckless troopers. The whole proceedings were quiet, and without the least sign of disorder; and the brigade dress-parade which followed was a pleasing termination of the whole military proceedings of the day.

CREEDMOOR.—On Saturday the third competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge took place at the range. There were forty-seven entries, and the badge this time was won by Mr. J. T. B. Collins, of New Jersey, by a score of 16 out of a possible 20, at 200 yards. The conditions of the match made it open to any member of the association, any rifle being allowed. The shooting was remarkable for its inferiority, as the following score will show:

Name and rifle.	200 yards.
J. T. H. Collins, first prize (Remington sporting). 3 3 4 3 3-16	
A. Anderson, second prize (Winchester sporting) 4 3 3 3 3-16	
N. Engle, third prize Remington military..... 3 3 3 3 3-15	
E. H. Madison (Remington sporting)..... 3 4 3 2 3-15	
Geo. W. Wingate (Ballard)..... 3 3 4 3 2-15	
General J. V. Morerole (Maynard)..... 2 2 3 4 2-15	
A. S. Fowle (Sharpie)..... 4 4 2 3 2 15	
Thomas Lloyd (Ballard sporting)..... 3 3 3 2 3-14	
Lieut.-Col. Gildersleeve (Remington sporting)..... 2 2 2 4 4-14	
Leon Becker (Remington military)..... 2 3 3 3 3-14	
Colonel Carr (Remington sporting)..... 2 2 2 4 3 3-14	
L. C. Bruce (Ballard sporting)..... 3 3 2 2 4-13	
Rich. Hickman, U. S. Engineers (Springfield)..... 3 4 2 2 2-13	
General T. S. Dakin (Remington military)..... 2 2 3 2 2-13	
John E. McEwen (Ballard sporting)..... 2 2 3 2 2-13	
Geo. Grouse (Ballard sporting)..... 2 2 3 2 2-13	
W. H. Clark (Remington sporting)..... 3 3 3 2 2-13	
J. P. M. Richards (Sharpie sporting)..... 3 3 2 2 2-13	
S. J. Kellogg, Jr. (Maynard sporting)..... 3 3 2 2 2-13	
Henry Fulton (Maynard sporting)..... 3 3 2 2 2-13	
Alex. Fyle (Remington sporting)..... 3 3 2 2 2-13	
W. G. Yale (Sharpie sporting)..... 3 3 2 2 2-13	
J. M. Allen (Remington military)..... 2 2 3 2 2-12	
J. S. Price (Remington military)..... 2 2 3 2 2-11	
D. Cameron (Remington sporting)..... 3 3 2 2 2-11	
Alex. Robertson (Remington sporting)..... 2 2 3 2 2-10	
Wm. Robertson (Remington sporting)..... 2 2 3 2 2-10	
T. D. Mather (Remington military)..... 2 2 3 2 2-10	
Frank S. Gardner (Remington military)..... 0 0 0 0 0-10	
J. B. Fish (Allen sporting)..... 0 0 0 0 0-10	
J. C. Conlon (Remington military)..... 0 0 0 0 0-9	
A. J. Henion (Remington sporting)..... 0 0 0 0 0-9	
S. J. Hersey (Remington military)..... 0 0 0 0 0-9	
W. L. Burton (Ward-Burton)..... 0 0 0 0 0-8	
Major T. L. Linington (Remington sporting)..... 0 0 0 0 0-8	
Lieut.-Col. Hitchcock (Remington military)..... 2 2 2 2 2-8	
H. H. Meady (Remington military)..... 2 2 2 2 2-8	
E. H. Sanderson (Sharpie sporting)..... 2 2 2 2 2-8	
W. B. Gaughtry (Remington military)..... 2 2 2 2 2-7	
John Magner (Winchester)..... 0 0 0 0 0-7	
Robert Kelly (Springfield)..... 0 0 0 0 0-7	
Lieut. J. H. Johnson (Remington military)..... 0 0 0 0 0-7	
Captain Henry Loring (Remington military)..... 0 0 0 0 0-7	
Geo. B. Griffith (Remington military)..... 3 0 0 0 0-7	
F. P. Fairbanks (Remington military)..... 0 0 0 0 0-7	
John McGeevy (Remington military)..... 0 0 0 0 0-7	

The amount received as entrance fees at these matches, after paying the markers, is divided into three cash prizes, for first, second, and third best scores. Therefore, according to the above, Mr. Collins received \$8, Mr. Anderson \$5, and Mr. Engle \$3.50. Aside from the value or honor of winning these badges, the utmost interest is taken in competing, and at least two-thirds of the entries of this match were without the remotest idea of winning. The day seemed particularly advantageous for shooting, but the scores made, for some unaccountable reason, were the lowest made at any of these matches, the average being about 10 1-2 points; and a number of the competitors made far better scores at 500 yards afterwards. Off-hand shooting with heavy military or target rifles, as the majority of them were, rather upset the nerves of many competitors, who much prefer to "lie down" to their work. Some of the competitors were of the opinion that it was "in the weather, you know," and moreover the sun's reflection on the rifle barrels disconcerted their sights, etc. This may all be very true, but the fact is nevertheless true that worse average shooting has seldom been done at Creedmoor, and particularly in these matches. In the previous match for Amateur Club badge at 500 yards, the highest score out of a possible 28 was 26; and at the last contest for the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge, the highest score out of the possible 20 at 200 yards was 18, and then the score made by the present winner was only 10, the lowest score of all the competitors, some forty, being 8 points.

It will be observed by the above record that Mr. Anderson also made sixteen, and, like Mr. Collins, made a bull's-

eye (4). Had Mr. Anderson's bull's-eye been made on his third shot, as Mr. Collins's was, it would have been a tie; that is, a bull's-eye, made on the last shot, counts more, when the total is a tie, than any other. The badge was first won by Captain John Bodine, and next by Captain Wingate, the secretary of the association. It must be won three times by the same person before becoming his property. After the regular match a 200-yards sweepstakes took place, the first prize being \$5, the second \$3, and the last \$1. The remaining contests for this badge will be held on the last Saturday of each month until the trophy is fairly won. Matters continue very active at the range, and daily the grounds are occupied by teams, companies, and other detachments of the regiments of this vicinity. On Tuesday a battalion of the Sixty-ninth Infantry for the first time visited the range, also detachments of the Twenty-third, under command of Lieutenant Moore, and other commands. Nearly 4,000 persons have practiced at the range during the month of September.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association on Wednesday measures were taken to further the coming match, October 8, on the range, and range officers, etc., appointed for the three days. About forty from the Ontario Rifles propose to be present and compete. Navy officers in the vicinity will send a team. The adjutant-generals of Pennsylvania and Connecticut write their approval of the event, and promise to contribute to its success. Governor Dix, General Sherman, and other celebrities have been invited to attend and to proceed to the range by the ten A. M. train, October 8, from Hunter's Point.

The Range Committee reported that everything will be in readiness at the time appointed—the grounds graded, the well completed, and the continuous line of sunken butts finished. An experienced caterer is to furnish refreshments at moderate rates, and no liquors except wines and lager beer are to be sold. The Directors wish a correction to be made in the printed programme, as follows. In the First division match, the fifth prize of \$30 will be awarded to the second best individual score, instead of to the first score, as heretofore; and in the New Jersey match the first prize of \$100 was given by Hon. Nathaniel Niles, Speaker of the House of Representatives, New Jersey, not W. W. Niles.

Entries are being made daily, the Twelfth leading off in entering for the four team matches and paying the fees.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—This regiment will parade in full-dress uniform for inspection and review at Tompkins Square, October 16. Assembly at armory at 12:30 P. M. Members whose uniforms have been destroyed by the recent fire will parade in citizen's dress.

On account of the damage to the armory, the formal opening will be postponed until the repairs have been completed. The large drill room, and most of the company rooms, in spite of much injury, can be still used. The company drills and meetings will therefore continue as usual. The commandant trusts that this untoward accident will be met by a firm resolution on the part of the command to let nothing interfere with the happy progress of the regiment. Colonel Ward expects every man to do his duty, and to use his best efforts to meet this misfortune with redoubled courage. It is important to show at the coming inspection that the Twelfth's interest is unabated, by each man using every effort to parade on that occasion.

The Twelfth's team at Creedmoor scored, on Tuesday last, as follows:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.
Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve.....	15 15	13 13
Adjutant Murphy.....	15 15	18 18
Private Smith.....	14 12	17 14
Sergeant Wood.....	16 15	11 10
Lieut. J. H. Johnson (Remington military).....	14 14	4 4
Captain Henry Loring (Remington military).....	0 0 0 0 0-3	
Geo. B. Griffith (Remington military).....	3 0 0 0 0-3	
F. P. Fairbanks (Remington military).....	0 0 0 0 0-2	
John McGeevy (Remington military).....	0 0 0 0 0-2	

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.—This command, Colonel Shaw, is ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal on the following evenings, for instruction and drill, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.; October 8, November 12, December 10, January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8. Company drills have been resumed in this regiment until further orders. Sergeant William Osborne, of Company F, has been reduced to the ranks at his own request, also Sergeant Theodore Petit, of the same company, for continued absence and neglect of duty. The colonel commanding expects to see a full attendance at all the drills ordered, and reminds all members of the command that the full fine imposed by law for unexcusable absence from drills will be strictly enforced by court-martial.

This command will parade at Tompkins Square for muster inspection, and review October 14 at 2 P. M. Assembly at the armory at 12 o'clock M. Captain William C. Clark is appointed officer of the day. Lieutenant Henry Hutchison is detailed officer of the guard.

Captain Alonzo Dutch, of this command, has been detailed as officer in charge of the "team" which is to compete with the "National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, Long Island," on the 8th of October next and following days. Commandants of companies were ordered to report to Captain Dutch at the armory on or before Thursday, October 2, and hand in the names of those constituting the "team."

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—On Wednesday evening Captain Louis Finkelman, president of the regimental court-

martial, tried the men who acted so unsoldierly on the occasion of the last regimental target practice, all of whom were summarily dealt with. Colonel Roehr is a strict disciplinarian, and he either wants good soldiers or none. We agree with Colonel Roehr's views, and wish all other commanders would pursue a similar course.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ARMORY.—The new armory of this organization has at last been completed, and on Monday evening was formally delivered over to Colonel Ward by the Military Committee of the Board of Supervisors, General E. B. Fowler, chairman. The regiment paraded in full marching order, and numbered eight commands of 16 files.

The building occupies 176 feet on Clermont avenue, and is 200 feet deep. The front is of Philadelphia brick, trimmed with yellow (or Dorchester) stone. The sides and rear are of North River hard brick. The main drill-room is 125x180 feet in extent and 66 feet high, to the centre of the arch of the roof, which is in the form of an ellipse—the sides being 38 feet in height. It is lighted by five reflectors, the one in the centre being 9 feet in diameter, and the others, occupying the four corners, are 8 feet in diameter. The remainder of the building is lit by means of chandeliers. On the north side of the drill-room are ten company rooms 17 1/2x38 feet each in extent. On the second (vestibule) floor two rooms are provided for the band and drum corps. Over the company rooms is an apartment, 36 by 38 feet in dimensions, for the Board of Officers, and adjoining are colonel's, adjutant's, and quartermaster's rooms. The squad drill-room comes next, 38 by 90 feet, and then the janitor's apartments, backing on Vanderbilt avenue, where two large doors are provided for egress on occasions of overcrowding. A gallery, 7 feet wide, supported on iron brackets, occupies two sides of the drill-room, and affords a good view of all that is transpiring on the floor beneath. The front portion of the building, over the vestibule, is covered with a mansard roof. The main roof is elliptical in shape, and on a plan different from any heretofore constructed, the iron trusses resting on brick walls, instead of running to the ground, as in the case of the Grand Central Railroad Depot. The span of the roof embraces an extent of 122 feet. It is provided with a skylight 12 by 125 feet, and there are also windows on each side, thus affording sufficient light and ample ventilation. The entire building is heated by means of steam from boilers under the Clermont avenue sidewalk. The appropriation for the purchase of land and erection of the structure was \$160,000. The contract price for doing the work was \$99,997, with \$800 additional for the mansard roof. All extra work will not exceed \$100. The amount still unexpended is \$2,888, which it is designed to appropriate in the erection of an iron fence and flagging the sidewalks.

The regiment, on entering the building, formed on the south side of the armory, five companies occupying the main line, the band and drum corps and one company on the right, facing inward toward the two companies which formed the left of the regiment. The formation occupied nearly the whole linear space of the floor, and when the ranks were opened for the review which followed very little space was allowed for spectators in the rear of the regiment. During the review given General Fowler and the Supervisors' Military Committee the regiment stood exceedingly steady and looked well. The reviewing party, however, were forced, for want of room, to pass between the ranks of the battalion after inspecting the fronts, instead of to the rear of the file closers. The drum corps, when arms were presented at the review, beat a ruffle on the sides of the drums, which is probably all a civilian reviewing party deserved—at least so the drum-major of the regiment apparently considered. In conclusion, the regiment was formally dismissed, officers marching to the front and centre. Meanwhile the line remained intact, and the officers again assumed command of their respective companies, one or two commanding ATTENTION. It was at this time the silver keys of the handsome armory were delivered over to the safe keeping of Colonel Ward, and the armory to his fine command. The regiment then cheered, broke, stacked arms in front of the company rooms, and the spectators soon filled the main space of the building. The company rooms will be fitted up immediately by the respective companies, and next month the regiment propose giving a formal opening to its friends.

CANADIANS INVITED TO CREAMOOR.—A correspondent of the Canadian Volunteer Review copies some of the worst scores made by the teams which entered at the inauguration of the Creedmoor Range, with this comment: "And with like scores they talk of comparing their scores with ours. Now, is not the idea monstrous (there's no other term good enough under the circumstances, we think)? However, we had better not discourage them as they are going at firing; but we should very much like to see a team going down there to show them what firing is. Will our Militia Department undertake to send one, if some of the matches are thrown open to all comers?" Of the prize meeting next month the same correspondent says: "The prizes are numerous, but we do not see any account of any that are to be thrown open to 'all comers.' Perhaps if some of them were open to all, a team, or individuals from Canada, might be induced to go down and show the National Guards what firing—or, as they call it, target shooting—is."

If the Review will turn to the list of prizes published in a recent number of the JOURNAL, it will find at least four open to Canadians, viz.: Competition II.—"Sportsmen's match," value of prizes, \$525. Competition VI.—"All comers' match," value of prizes, \$180. Competition X.—"Railroad match," value of prizes, \$842. Competition XI.—"Sharpshooter's championship," value of prizes, \$175. In all thirty-five prizes, worth \$1,223. If any of the Canadian reporters come, they can enter for the press match. Perhaps when they see some of the shooting, they may

wonder where the Review obtained the scores it publishes as specimens. In any case, we hope to find some of the Canadians entering for the opening prize meeting at Creedmoor, October 8, 9, and 10. They may make sure of receiving a cordial welcome and fair treatment, whether they succeed in carrying any of our scalps to their wigwams or not.

THE VISIT OF THE THIRD NEW JERSEY.—The Third New Jersey Infantry, Colonel J. Madison Drake commanding, will visit New York city for parade and review on Monday, October 6. This fine regiment will parade some four hundred rifles, and be accompanied by the entire band from Governor's Island. The command will be inspected at Elisabeth at 9 o'clock A. M., and subsequently reviewed in that city by Brevet Major-General William J. Sewell. At noon the regiment will embark on a steamer which will land it near the Battery, where the Eighth regiment of this city, Colonel George D. Scott commanding, will receive it. The visitors will be escorted up Broadway, passing in review before Mayor Havemeyer at the City Hall. It is also announced that Governor Dix and General Hooker will also review the Third at some point along the line of march. After the parade the "Jersey Blues" will be entertained by the Eighth in its well-known hospitable manner. The Third is the first New Jersey regiment which has had the temerity to show itself on Broadway and Fifth avenue since the Fourth visited our city some years since on the occasion of the Duke Alexis parade; and as it has created a *furore* in Washington, Philadelphia, and other cities this year by its fine marching and soldierly bearing, we anticipate a warm greeting for it at the metropolis. Colonel Drake is a veteran of the last war, as are most of his officers. The Third New Jersey has a fair fame, and we wish it continued success.

The Eighth Infantry regiment, Colonel Scott, is ordered to parade in full-dress uniform, gray pants (white gloves), October 6, as an escort to the Third regiment N. G. S. M. J., Colonel J. Madison Drake commanding. Line will be formed at 1:15 P. M.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.—About 200 men of this command met Wednesday evening, October 1, at No. 26 Delancy street. Sergeant Hauser presided, and gave a short account of what had been accomplished since the last meeting of the organization. It appears that the subscriptions for paying counsel to defend the delinquents to be tried by court-martial next Monday at Nilsson Hall have been very small. A committee was in session over nine hours last Saturday, and not more than six members appeared in that time to pay their tax; nevertheless, an able lawyer had been engaged, who has already done much in aid of the accused. It is most likely that about nineteen men of the regiment will be brought before the court-martial, and that the heavy fine inflicted on those officers who left their commands on the 4th of July is to be changed to a short confinement. It is stated that the regiment will not be disbanded. It was proposed at this meeting, and adopted, that the first sergeants of each company be furnished with a list of members, and requested to collect the tax imposed on each member. One member, who seemed especially dissatisfied with the regiment's fate, proposed that, before the soldiers again put on their uniforms, the Eleventh parade in civilian dress through the city, to show of what "kind of stuff" the Eleventh was really made; the other members, however, did not take this view of the matter. It is time these subordinate discussions were stopped; and the immediate disbandment of this command would be a good thing for the service. We have had enough of this tomfoolery, and it is time it ceased.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—An election will be held on October 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., to fill vacancies in this battery caused by the resignations of Corporals George Warner and Frederick H. Jackson. This battery will assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, October 13, at 8 o'clock P. M., for drill and instruction.

THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—The several regiments of this brigade, Brigadier-General Varian commanding, and the First Troop Washington Grays, will parade, uniformed and equipped, for the annual inspection and review, on Tompkins Square, at 2 P. M., as follows: First battalion Infantry and Washington Gray Troop October 27, Seventh regiment October 28, Eighth regiment October 29, Ninth regiment October 30, Fifty-fifth regiment October 31. Brigade staff will report at No. 19 West Eighteenth street October 27 at 1:30 P. M., dismounted.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE Seventh's armory has been inspected by the Inspector-General, and declared unsafe. Now of course the regiment will have a new armory on the Green.

—THE twenty-five rifles prepared by the Remington Arms Company for presentation at Creedmoor next week are now on exhibition at their office, No. 281 Broadway. They are elegant specimens of workmanship, and well worth inspection.

—MR. HAVEMEYER has declined after election the position of major of the Eighth. Regiments should be *sure* of their candidates before ordering an election. By this means much trouble would be saved.

—THE Seventy-first, to our surprise, is among the last of all the regiments in the division to take any action in the rifle practice movement. How or why is this, Colonel Vose? The American Guard has too good a reputation to be so far behind the age.

—CAPTAIN Congdon has been forced to decline the position of lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-second, his business necessitating his absence in Europe for at least six months. He therefore proposes resigning his captaincy, deeming it not for the best interest of the company that he should hold that commission without doing the necessary duty. Captain Congdon is one of the few good and conscientious officers of the National Guard, and we regret that the "Two twos" seem likely to lose so valuable an officer.

—THE San Francisco Cadets were to leave for home this week. Their reception in Boston was an ovation. They did not go to Philadelphia, the committee, it is stated, finding it impossible to procure a public hall for exhibition purposes. Captain McDonald denies the assertions made in a letter published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL two weeks since, also the newspaper reports regarding the classification of his men. He holds letters from the Governor of California, Mayor of San Francisco, and other prominent officials of the Pacific. The conduct of the Cadets while East has been exemplary, and the men feel under great obligations to the Seventh New York for its kind treatment while in this city. The captain very justly complains of the conduct of their agent in misrepresenting matters, which agent is now *non est*.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*The New England Guards.*—At a meeting of the surviving members of the New England Guards and the Fourth battalion of Infantry, held at the Parker House, Boston, September 12, it was resolved to tender a grand reception on the evening of Wednesday, October 22, 1873, to their past commanders, as a compliment to them, and as a means of once more bringing together in social intercourse old friends and companions separated for many years. The New England Guards were formed in 1812, and their record has become part of the history of this city. The following is a list of their old commanders; Samuel Swett, 1812; George Sullivan, 1814; George W. Lyman, 1817; Franklin Dexter, 1820; Charles G. Loring, 1823; William H. Gardner, 1825; William F. Otis, 1828; Edward G. Loring, 1829; Richard S. Fay, 1831; Thomas Dwight, 1835; Alanson Tucker, 1836; H. H. W. Sigourney, 1838; George Tyler Bigelow, 1839; Charles Gordon, 1841; J. Putnam Bradley, 1845; Joseph L. Henshaw, 1852; George T. Lyman, 1857; Harrison Ritchie, 1857. The New England Guards were later raised to a battalion of two companies, under the title of the Fourth battalion, and were commanded by George H. Gordon, Francis L. Lee, Thomas G. Stevenson. Under the guidance of Major, afterwards General Stevenson, this battalion soon became celebrated for its efficiency and discipline. Early in the war of the rebellion, it was called upon to garrison Fort Independence, and from this battalion, a great majority of the officers of the Second, Eighteenth Twentieth, and Twenty-fourth regiments were taken. The Forty-fourth regiment was also raised from the Fourth battalion, and under Colonel Francis L. Lee, did good service in North Carolina, at the siege of Washington in that State. This reunion and reception will, undoubtedly, be of the most interesting description, and old guards from all parts of the country have already signified their intention to be present.

The New England Guards have been to Boston what the Seventh regiment has to New York, and this reception promises to be a very elegant affair. Boston people understand this sort of thing. Among those calling the New England Guards meeting were four gentlemen who were original members in 1812—two of them over 80 years of age, and all exceedingly interested in this reunion.

MARYLAND.—*Fifth Infantry.*—In accordance with General Orders from this command, dated Baltimore, September 24, the regular routine of discipline and drill by companies will be resumed on Monday, October 6, at 8 P. M., in this command, and on succeeding evenings at the same hour by the several companies, according to customary assignment. Rolls will be called at the hour named and absentees fined. Commanding officers of companies will at once divide their commands into squads, each assigned to a sergeant. Weekly drill reports, signed by the commanding officer and first sergeant, will be forwarded to the lieutenant-colonel or major, accordingly as the company may be attached to the right or left wing of the regiment. The first half hour, at least, on each evening, will be devoted to instruction without arms in the elements of the school of the soldier. Recruits will be placed in charge of a competent instructor, and will not be permitted to drill with the company unless thoroughly qualified. The drum corps will assemble for instruction on Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week at 7 o'clock, commencing October 7. Lieutenant-Colonel Loney is now in command of the Fifth, and in a circular accompanying General Orders says:

As under General Orders No 14, the drills for the ensuing winter will be commenced on 6th inst., it is to be hoped that both officers and men, appreciating the necessity for improvement in discipline and the advantage of commanding with full numbers, will endeavor to have every man present on the first company drill night. The regiment being now on a firmer basis for usefulness than at any previous date in its history, and depending upon its present membership for its future accessions, the commanding officer urges upon all to make every reasonable and honorable exertion to enlarge its ranks and to perfect its efficiency. The recent encampment at Cape May has added to the good name the regiment already bore, and that it may in the future be yet more worthy of it, discipline will be enforced hereafter with still greater strictness. Company commanders will be held responsible for details of discipline and instruction in their respective companies. As the diligent and thorough instruction in the elements of the school of the soldier will most effectually benefit both officers and men in the schools of the company and battalion, the attention of officers is especially directed to paragraph five of General Orders No. 14. As the treasury of the regiment, owing to extraordinarily heavy demands upon it during the last few months, now needs replenishing, the executive committee, on the evening of the 20th September, passed a resolution requesting all members who feel an interest in maintaining the credit and good name of the regiment, to pay ten months' dues in advance from October 1. It is hoped that this reasonable request will be promptly met by an immediate compliance on the part of all good members of the corps, as all such will feel that while not giving anything more than is due from them, they are doing a very important service to the regiment. The collector will be present at the armory every night to receive the advance payments.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

GENERAL TROCHU intends to publish a narrative of the siege of Paris.

THE first plates of metal for the new Vendome column have arrived on the ground.

THE Emperor of Germany has conferred on Count Moltke the brilliants of the Order of the Black Eagle.

THE offensive will be vigorously resumed against the Atchinese in December, by which time the Dutch will be able to place 16,000 white troops in the field.

A DESPATCH from Madrid, September 26, 1873, announces that the British Admiral Yelverton has surrendered the insurgent men-of-war seized by him to the Spanish government.

THE German War Office has given permission to several French cavalry officers to be present at the cavalry manœuvres of the army corps of the Prussian guards near Juterbog, in the province of Brandenburg.

THE renowned Düppeler Schanzen (redoubts) have received the names of Wrangler Schanzen, which fact was communicated to the old General Wrangel, in a very gracious letter by the German Emperor.

THE booksellers of Mayence have been warned by the military authorities to sell no more maps of that city including the fortifications. The booksellers will suffer severely, having laid in a stock of new maps.

THE French Society for Help to the Wounded, on the 31st December, 1872, had received 10,521,000fr., and had expended for assistance, wages, supplies, and ambulances, a total of 7,741,600fr., leaving an available balance of 2,780,000fr.

THE German admiralty has ordered a squadron of three iron-clad frigates and one advice-boat to be formed next year, and the ships are to be in commission for four months. Besides this a gunboat flotilla, consisting of two first-class and six second-class gunboats, to manœuvre on the coasts, is to be formed next year. A sloop-of-war is to be sent next year to observe the transit of Venus.

GENERAL VON STOSCH, the chief of the German Naval Department, is about to visit England in order to make himself acquainted with her naval organization. Captain Verner has not hitherto been subjected to any inquiry or court-martial, or anything of the kind, respecting his conduct off the Spanish coast, and it is said that he will not be. The captain has entered upon his new functions as commander of the docks as Wilhelms-haven.

SEPTEMBER 1 being the one hundred and fifty-sixth anniversary of the organization, by Frederick William I., of the Central Cadet corps, was the occasion of laying the corner stone of a new edifice for the accommodation of the cadets of this institution at Lichtenfeld, Germany, by King William. The festivities were attended with unusual interest, the day being also the third anniversary of the battle at Sedan.

THE Crown Prince of the German Empire has declined every official reception during his stay in Bavaria for the inspection of the troops in that State. King Ludwig extended an invitation to the Crown Prince to make use of the royal residences during his stay at Ansbach, Würzburg, and Nürnberg, as his headquarters. It will perhaps be remembered by our readers that the last inspection tour of the Prince gave rise to some very acrimonious comments on the part of the Bavarian king.

THE torpedo class on board the British ship *Excellent* still continues to make comparative experiments with 100 pounds of gun cotton and similar charges of gunpowder. Experiments are also being made with the Whatahead or fish torpedo. A novel arrangement for torpedo attacks by boats, the invention of Lieutenant Gerard Noel, of the *Excellent*, has lately been tried, and has proved successful. It consists of a long swinging staff, pivoting on the quarter of a boat, the firing being effected by a mechanical arrangement.

IT has been concluded by the French artillery commission, at present in council at Versailles, to adopt bronze instead of steel in the construction of their ordnance. The experiments made thus far with bronze guns have proved them to be the best. They offer entire safety, and have a wide range. The steel guns, on the other hand, allow of a greater rapidity in firing, sure aim, but inferior range, and are liable to burst. The French steel is not as good as the English or German, and not choosing to be dependent on foreign manufacturers, preference is given to bronze.

A NEW alloy has been used with some success in the manufacture of small arms and the sheathing of sea-going ships instead of copper. It was patented in England, called phosphor-bronze, and is capable of being made tough and malleable, or hard, at will, according to the proportion of the several ingredients, and is rendered so liquid in the molten state by the addition of the phosphorus that it forms very clear castings. Hammers, hinges, belts, netting and sieves are constructed of it for powder magazines on account of the impossibility of their yielding sparks.

REPORTS from Vienna speak of a new needle-gun by Dreyse, exhibited there, and which is said, with regard to simplicity and solidity of construction, especially of the different parts of the lock, to be very much superior to the Mauser rifle. It is stated that twenty-four shots per minute can be fired with it. It appears, however, that, although a considerable number of new breech-loading rifles, such as those of Werndl, Werder, Henry, and Martini, have received the first prize, i. e., the large medal, this Dreyse rifle has not even been honorably mentioned, a fact which seems to make its highly praised merits appear after all rather doubtful.

It is stated that among the first measures adopted by the new Spanish Ministry will be the creation of a superior military Junta, composed of generals of the highest rank. The duties of the Junta will include the appointment of all officials connected with the Ministry.

of War. The reorganization of the artillery corps, and the ultimate decision with regard to the nomination of officers above the rank of lieutenant-colonels will rest with the Council of Ministers. Señor Castellar, in order to avoid a long war, proposes to make one great effort to end at once the anarchy now prevailing. In order to effect this he has decided to call out the reserves to the number of 150,000 men, and to arm 500,000 militia, who will occupy the theatre of war. It is believed that with these measures he will be able to terminate the war this winter.

MARSHAL MACMAHON has approved of the plan for the fortification of Paris presented by the Committee of Engineers and the Superior Council of War without one dissentient voice. M. Thiers had refused to accept this plan, which consists in the establishment of a series of forts outside the lines occupied by the German investing army. The circumference will be about 120 miles; investment will be rendered impossible; and the city of Paris will not be exposed, as it was, to projectiles sent over the forts and up to the walls of the Tuilleries. The new forts, which will not cost much, will be commenced in the spring of next year.

THE Russian Government has received information of a series of battles between the Russian troops under Prince Leuchtenberg and the Turcomans. The Russian force was sent to collect the war contribution of 300,000 roubles imposed in the Jurmerden, and consisted of eight companies of infantry, eight hundred cavalry, and several batteries. On the 23d of July the first serious encounter took place, and on the 25th of July the Turcomans, having attacked the Russians, were repulsed with great loss. Two days afterward a sanguinary conflict took place. The Turcomans made a night attack, and a hand-to-hand combat took place, in which they lost 800 men.

THE 35-ton British naval guns, with the service charge of powder and the 700 pounder shot, can, at 200 yards, send the projectile through 15 inches of iron; at 500 yards through 14 inches; at 1,700 yards through 12 inches; at 2,600 yards through 11 inches; at 4,000 yards through 9 inches; and at 4,500 yards through 8 inches of iron and the usual timber supports. Thus, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, at a range of more than three miles a shell one-third of a ton in weight can be made to pierce the sides of some of the heaviest iron-clads, which a few years ago were thought to be well protected by eight or nine inches of iron.

THE *Levant Times* says the Turkish minister of war has been to the Palace, and presented to the Sultan-Mother an address signed by Prince Yussuf Ezz-din, marshal commandant of the Imperial Guard, the Seraskier himself, and the Dari-Shoura (council of war), thanking Her Majesty for the gift she has made of sixty six-pounder Krupp guns. The cost of these, with carriages and everything complete, will be £30,000. This patriotic present was suggested to the Valide-Sultan by the order the government lately gave to Mr. Krupp for 500 of his cannon of different calibres, to be supplied within four years. The Seraskierate has just concluded a contract with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, of Amherst, through their agents, Messrs. Arar, Pere et Fils, for 50,000,000 cartridge-cases, and the same number of bullets for the Snider rifles, to be delivered in forty weeks.

A MAN-OF-WAR is to sail up the Seine for the first time in twenty-one years, and cast its anchor opposite the Louvre. In 1852 the frigate of the Port Royal was brought from Nantes to serve the purpose of a school of nautical instruction, but the scheme was found impracticable, and the frigate, yielding to necessity, became a restaurant and a bathing establishment. The French Government are about to renew the attempt. The new floating school is intended for the education of midshipmen and naval cadets. Immediate admission is to be given to the orphan children of the victims of the French war who suffered during the siege of the capital. The inauguration of this naval school will be conducted with great ceremony. The vessel is to be "paved" with flags and decorated with wreaths and garlands. The clergy and the municipal authorities and other civic functionaries will be invited, and from an altar a priest will pronounce a blessing upon the ship and the purpose to which it is devoted.

A GOOD deal, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, has been written in France and elsewhere about the ignorance displayed by French officers during the late war, and there was no doubt some ground for criticism. On the other hand, it will be admitted that since the conclusion of peace many very remarkable military works, due to the pens of officers of all grades, have made their appearance. Those contrast favorably with the civilian accounts not only as regards matter, but style and sobriety. The military writers have avoided idle excuses, threats and boasting, and have contented themselves with examining the faults committed and suggesting remedies, when not occupied with the narration of events. A variety of questions in connection with the re-organization of the Army have also been referred to the officers, and the way in which matters have been treated shows that there is plenty of talent in the various branches. In the month of August last year a large number of questions were submitted to the cavalry regiments, and the answers having been sent in a short time ago, the War Minister has warmly complimented six committees and forty officers for the very remarkable ability displayed in the papers sent in.

HER British Majesty's steamer *Niobe*, Commander Sir L. F. Lorraine, from Truxillo, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, September 17, bringing particulars of the encounter at Omos, C. A., between the natives and the British subjects, in which a serious outrage was committed upon the British consul. They plundered the consul and the British merchants, and imprisoned three of them who resisted the outrage. Mr. Debrot, the consul, had to seek safety in Belize, C. A. The *Niobe* was then about seven miles from Omos, and on Captain Lorraine receiving intelligence of the occurrence, he immediately proceeded to the scene of the outrage for the

protection of the British flag. On the 19th of August, on reaching Omos the *Niobe* was brought into position and satisfaction was demanded of the authorities, which not being given, the ensign was run up the mainmast and a blank shot fired. This was returned from the fort. An active cannonade then ensued, which lasted from three to six o'clock in the afternoon. It was renewed the next day. After two or three hours, the fort being silenced, a flag of truce was sent on board. The affair was arranged by the release of the imprisoned British subjects, and the payment of an indemnity of £30,000. The enemy had several killed and wounded.

THE want of some system in the manner of paying marks of respect to English superior officers when in uniform, by parties of seamen armed, or unarmed, when on shore in military formation, has been frequently felt, and until the present time no regulations for the adoption of some uniform method have been issued. It has now been directed that when an armed party is commanded by an officer, marks of respect are to be paid to all flag officers, generals of the army, and captains of the navy. On such occasions the officer in command of the party is to call his men to "attention," and order them to "shoulder arms," while he will personally salute by "carrying" his sword. If the party of seamen be unarmed, the officer in command is to give the order "attention," "right," or "left," according to the side on which the superior officer is passing. The officers will salute according to the custom of the service with the hand, and the men will come to "attention" looking together toward the officer to whom the mark of respect is being paid, but will not salute with the hand. In the army recruits are taught to salute their officers as a matter of duty, while the naval salute is not taught, but the men are supposed to pick it up "according to the custom of the service."

At the banquet which was given at the termination of the ceremony of dedicating the monument of victory, at Berlin, the Emperor, on rising to propose a toast, called upon his hearers in the first place not to forget those who had fallen in battle. He then continued thus: "During a prosperous peace of half a century the recollection of the glorious deeds of the war of liberation never died out in Prussia. These reminiscences found an echo in the hearts of the young generation, and animated them when they were called upon again to grasp the sword. It served the army to new victories, roused a self-sacrificing spirit in the people, and caused the wounds which were inflicted to be carefully and lovingly tended. Thus was this admonition to emulation complied with in the most exalted manner. The Column of Victory unveiled to-day is a proof to the present and future generations of what self-sacrifice and perseverance can accomplish. In conjunction with our faithful allies in the last glorious war we strode from victory to victory, by the grace and bountiful will of God, until we attained to the unity of Germany in the establishment of a new empire. I drink, therefore, in gratitude to my heroic people, my illustrious allies, and our glorious army." From accounts received from various parts of Germany, it appears that the *feast of Victory* was kept patriotically and enthusiastically pretty nearly all over the empire. In Wurtemberg bonfires were lighted on the mountain tops all over the country, and the capital, Stuttgart, was gay with bunting. No business of any sort was transacted. The grand duchy of Oldenburg likewise kept the holiday with very few exceptions. At Bremen the Bourse was closed, and Divine service was celebrated in all the churches. The Emperor issued an order giving the forts of Metz and Strasburg the names of the various field-marshals and generals in command, and bestowing upon the fortifications of Duppel, Aisen, and Kiel the names of Wrangel, Herwarth, and Falkenstein. The German Emperor has addressed an autograph letter, dated September 1, to the Crown Prince of Saxony, announcing that in recognition of the services rendered by him in the war, Fort No. 7 at Strasburg will in future bear the name of his Royal Highness. His Majesty mentions that in remembrance of the generous part borne by the Crown Prince and the Saxon troops in the battle of Sedan, it affords him special satisfaction to be able to inform him of the above fact.

THE Credulity of the small number of persons who still pay their money for the painful Metal Spring Trusses is amazing. The New Elastic Truss is worn with the greatest ease night and day, retaining the rupture securely under every possible movement or strain of the body, however sudden, affording immediate relief from all suffering. It should never be taken off during the short time requisite to effect a permanent cure. Sold at a reasonable price, and quite durable. This new Truss is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 688 Broadway, N. Y. City, who send their important circulars free on request.

IT reflects not a little credit on the management of The Freedman's Saving and Trust Company of this city that it should have passed through the recent financial crisis without disposing of any of its securities or compromising its standing in the Clearing House.

THE Germania Life Insurance Company, office 293 and 295 Broadway, New York, was incorporated in 1860. The company has a cash capital of \$200,000, its assets for 1873 \$6,000,000, and the amount issued reaches \$36,000,000.

THE best "Elastic Truss" in the world is now sold by Pomeroy & Co., 744 Broadway, N. Y., for Three Dollars. Write to them for full particulars.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the date of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

ROSE.—At Harrisburg, Pa., on Friday, September 28, 1873, MARY E. ROSE, wife of the late R. J. Rose, Esq.